



Biblioteka Jagiellońska

Stad0014828



Bewol. Nr 9707

1899.3755

Uc9707

Hierin ein Titelportr.

*Mitigation in Rome*

128-4307

---

*An Account of the Standard  
in General.*

THE Standard is a Rich Embroydery of Gold and Silver ; the Characters upon the Green Ground Embroyder'd with Gold, the Border upon a Red Ground Interwoven with Flowrings of Silver : The Middle part richly Embroyder'd with Gold upon a Red Ground. The Characters woven into the Ground : The length of the Standard from the Point to the Staff, is 12 *Roman* Palms ; the breadth of the whole, 8 Palms , the breadth of the Green, one Palm and two Inches ; the breadth of the Narrow Red Border , eight Inches: At the top of the Staff is a Gilt Ball , and two Rings under it, for two Strings of Green Silk to run in, to keep the Standard steady, and to secure it against the Wind.

*According to the Impression at the  
Minerva at Rome.*



The most Heroick and Victorius.  
JOHN the III<sup>rd</sup>. KING of POLAND etc.

London printed for T. Malthus at y<sup>e</sup> Sun in y<sup>e</sup> Poultry  
E. H. van Hoe S. C. 1684.

Scanderbeg Redivivus.

AN HISTORICAL  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
LIFE & ACTIONS  
Of the most Victorious Prince  
**JOHN III**  
**K. of Poland**

CONTAINING  
An Exact and Succinct Series  
of Affairs from his Cradle, to the  
Present Day ; With a particular  
Account of the many Great and Signifi-  
cant Victories obtained by Him against the  
TURKS, from the time he was first  
made Crown-General, and afterward  
Elected King of Poland.

Dedicated to the Lord Lansdowne, Coun-  
tess of the HOLY EMPIRE.

London, Printed by H. C. for Tho. Malthus,  
at the Sun in the Poultry, 1684.

W H O C C A  
T H E T O  
M O D E A S E T T I  
H I N H O L



To the Right Honourable,  
Charles, Lord Lands-down  
(Eldest Son of the Right  
Honourable, the Earl of Bath,  
and) for his late Signal Ser-  
vices against the Turks, Crea-  
ted Count GREENVILLE  
of the Empire, by his Imperi-  
al Majesty,

My Lord,

**T**HE Pictures of Ce-  
lebrated Beauties may  
surprise, and be ve-  
ry acceptable to Strangers;  
but those that have the op-  
portunity

A 3

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

portunity to approach a *Charming Face*, where *Nature* triumphs over *Art*, by displaying a thousand *Graces* that defie the imitation of a *Pencil*; will readily discover the Imperfections of a *Shadow*, and perceive how far short the *Draught* falls of the *Original*. This Consideration were enough to deter me from Presenting your *Honour* with these *Memoirs* of the most *August* and *Heroick* King of *Poland*, whose Sparkling Virtues you have had the Happiness to view and

con-

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

contemplate near hand, and in their *Direct Rays*, and therefore can scarce without indignation behold them thus dully represented at distance in *Broken Idea's*, and as it were but by *Refraction* of their *Illustrious Beams*.

The Glorious Atchievements of this Mighty King are the *Happiness* of Our Present Age, and will be the *Wonder* and *Envy* of those to come, as well as the *Reproach* of times past; for I must avow, I have not met with any *Heromen-  
tioned in History, Ancient*

or

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

or Modern ( those immediately conducted by a *Divine Spirit*, and *Miraculous Power*, excepted ) whose Actions being put in Ballance , will not have reason to *Blush* at the *Comparison*.

To do him Right in a *just History*, will require another *Livy*, or a second *Thuanus*; in the mean time, not to be altogether wanting in those *Acknowledgments* which the whole *Christian World* owes to his Merit, I have adventur'd this *short Essay*, the *rude Lineaments* of a most Noble

*Figure*

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

*Figure* left to be perfected and polished *at leisure* by A-bler Artists, the measure of some Footsteps of this *Christian Hercules*, whereby skilful *Mathematicians* may guess (and but guess ; for they can never *comprehend*) the full dimensions of the *Vast Body* of his *Worth*. And I thought I could not address it to any Patronage more properly than to lay it at your *Lordships* Feet , who are able to correct, and by your own Personal Knowledge supply the Defects of the Relation; whose signal

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

signal Services upon the Place,  
and near this most Illustrious  
Prince, haverendred you fa-  
mous throughout Europe,  
by particular Marks of Ho-  
nour, deservedly conferr'd  
from the Imperial Majesty.

Valour and Loyaltie are  
Qualities inherent in the  
Greenviles; Nothing could  
be added to that Paternal Stock of Renown you  
inherit, but by spreading it  
further in Regions remote:  
Nor could your Lordship  
have an ampler Theatre where-  
on to display your Early  
Gal-

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

Gallantry, or a more Noble  
use to engage in, than for  
common Safety of Chri-  
dom, at a time when so  
ny Kingdoms and Estates  
with weary Eyes, and  
nbling Hearts expect the  
e.

Almighty God may  
nspire all Christian Princes  
vith a just and mutual  
Charity, to unite against  
the Common Enemies of  
our most Holy Religion,  
and root out Infidelity and  
Prophaneness, shall awaies  
be

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

signal Services upon the Place  
and near this most Illustri  
Prince, haverendred you  
mous throughout Euro  
by particular Marks of I  
nour, deservedly confei  
from the Imperial Majesty.

*Valour and Loyaltie*

Qualities inherent in  
Greenviles; Nothing can  
be added to that Pa  
nal Stock of Renown  
inherit, but by spreadin  
further in Regions remote.  
Nor could your Lordship  
have an ampler Theatre where  
on to dilplay your Early  
Gal

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

Gallantry, or a more Noble  
Cause to engage in, than for  
the common Safety of Chri  
stendom, at a time when so  
many Kingdoms and Estates  
did with weary Eyes, and  
trembling Hearts expect the  
Issue.

*That Almighty God may  
inspire all Christian Princes  
with a just and mutual  
Charity, to unite against  
the Common Enemies of  
our most Holy Religion,  
and root out Infidelity and  
Prophaneness, shall always  
be*

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

the Prayer, and that your Honour would pardon the Presumption of this Address, is the present Request of

Your Lordships

*Most Humble Servant,*

H. G.

( 1 )

*Scanderbeg the Second;*

O R,

*The Life of the present King of Poland.*

---

## C H A P. I.

*The Introduction and Seasonableness of the History : An Account of this Noble Family of the Sobieski, and the Parents of this Illustrious Prince.*

**T**HE Stupendious Atchievements of the present King of Poland, his incomparable Valour, joyn'd with an equal Prudence of Conduct, and through the favour

( 2 . )

vour of Providence ) attended with answerable Success, has afforded Matter of general Discourse and Admiratio-  
n : and the Obligations he has lately laid upon all Christendom, in repelling the barbarous incursions of the Mahu-  
metans, threatening, like an impetuous Torrent, to overflow Germany ; after which, no Christian Kingdom or State could have promised it self security from that terrible Inundation ; as it must in point of Gratitude, have excited all this part of the world to pay the just Tribute of their Praises to his immortal Fame ; so it cannot but have inspir'd them with curiosus desires to be acquainted with the whole History of that Illustrious Hero : For who can be but impatient to know the first Bloomings of a Tree which has yielded such happy Fruit, and to the Shade of whose prosperous Arms ( next the Divine Protection ) they owe their Repose, To enquire after the past Attrac-  
tions of his Life, as well as the present which have been performed on the

publick

( 3 )

publick Theatre ; to understand the Family he derives from (since rarely extraordinary Branches grow up but from eminent Roots ; and Streams usually relish of the Fountain whence they proceed.) To trace the progres-  
s of his younger years, and those signal Services whereby he deserved before he wore a Crown ; for Sovereignty, which in almost all other Kingdoms is ( under God) the designation of Nature, by Chance of Birth, is there the sole Guerdon or Reward of superlative Merit, where (as of old at Rome) there is no arriving at the chief Temple of Honour, but by passing through That of the highest Virtue.

My Endeavour therefore shall be to gratifie such a just and becoming Curiosity, by Publishing the entire Memoires of this most Excellent Prince hitherto ; and though I am sensible such have been his astonishing Actions, as may be apt in after-times to render w hoever attempts his History, suspe-  
cted of Flattery or Romance & since

B 2

there

( 4 )

there want not some Scepticks, who causlesly think all the mighty Exploits of *Alexander the Great*, to be only the Fumes of Grecian Rhetorick, and worthy of no more solid Credit than the Fictions of Poets, or more modern Extravagancies of *Romish Legends*) yet I am relieved against such Censures, by Publishing these *Memo-rials* in the same Age wherein the Wonders therein Recorded, were Transacted, and dare appeal to all the World as *Witnesses*, whilst the Ottoman Port trembles to behold her Crescent Moon fore'd by the bright Northern Star into a waning Posture; whilst the Plains of Caminick retain yet a *Vermilion Die* from the Blood of vanquish'd Infidels, and Vienna's relieved Walls are all hung round with glorious Trophies of his *Victories*, it must be the highest *Effrontery* as well as *Ingratitude* for any to go about to lessen his Renown, since it cannot be done but by op' osing such *notorious Truths.*

This

( 5 )

This *Valiant Prince* is descended both by the Paternal and Maternal Line, of as ancient Noble Families as most in Poland; his Father being *Janusz Sobiesky* Castellan of *Cracovia*, a person no less eminent for Abilities in Affairs of State, than for his Courage and Conduct in the Field; who was employed in the year 1621. as Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of that Crown upon a Treaty of Peace, which by his Prudence and Addrel's was happily concluded upon honourable terms with the *Sultan Osman*; and distinguisht himself by his Merit on many other important Occasions, and after several great Services faithfully performed for his Countrey, exchanged this transitory Life for Immortality, in the Year of our Lord 1646.

His Mother was one of the Daughters of *Stanislaus Zoltievski*, Grand Chancellor, and General of the Crown, who bravely fought that memorable Battel of *Cicora*, on the 19th. of September, 1620. And tho

B 3

he

He was again five times attacqu'd by the *Turks* on the Second of *October* following, yet he gallantly repuls'd them, till at last being overpow'rd with Numbers, and abandon'd by his Followers, he was slain, most courageously fighting amongst the thick-est Troops of the Infidels, on the 6th. of the same Month, and in the 73. Year of his Age.

His Grand-Child, the illustrious Theme of our History, and the worlds present Wonder, was but a younger Brother, yet gave in his early Youth all the blooming Presages of a growing Hero; to further which, his careful Parents were not wanting to cultivate his greener Years to the best advantage, allowing him an Education suitable to his Birth and Hopes; wherein he made a quick, yet solid Progress, endeavouring to surmount the Glories of his Ancestors by an acquisition of the most commendable Qualities; for after he had imbib'd all the Learning which his Countrey afforded,

forded, and was become well acquainted with the *Learned Languages*, the *Latine Tongue* being there almost in as frequent use as the *Vulgar*; he travell'd to enrich himself with Foreign Experience and Accomplishments, and came into *France* with his Elder Brother *Mark*, who afterwards (having given most signal Testimonies of his Courage) was unfortunately slain by the *Turks* at the Defeat of *Betow*.

During his Stay at *Paris*, he diligently applied himself to the best Exercises, as frequenting the Academies, Fencing, the Menage, &c. And tho then but young, did by his prudent, manly deportment, contract a great acquaintance with many persons of Prime Quality in the *French Court*, who regarded him with a particular Esteem: But hitherto he was only laying in a Stock of Merit and Materials for a Foundation able to bear up such a vast Superstructure of Gallantry, which in his active mind he had

already designed; and therefore thinking it long till he might be actually serviceable to his Countrey, after he had taken not a superficial view only of the fairest Parts of Europe, but thoroughly considered their *Manners* and *Interests*, their *Laws*, and *Military Discipline*, their *Strength*, *Defects*, *Polities*, *Obligations*, *Intanglements*, and in a word, all that is necessary for a Person of Quality to observe in his Travels, he returned home; where after several Specimens of his Valour and Discretion, in quality of a Senator, he was by the then King *Cassimir*, made first *Grand Master of the Crown*, Aug. 24, 1665. and afterwards (in 1667) *Grand General of the Realm*, and *Grand Master of the Kings Household*, *Palatine of Cracovia*, &c, on the several occasions and Travels of affairs herein after mentioned.

But first for the Readers better apprehending the Nature of these *Honours* and *Preferments*, and of many other Passages which we shall have occasion

on to mention in the Sequel of this Work; it will be requisite for him in general to be somewhat acquainted with the particular Constitution of the *Gouveremens*, and past History of that Kingdom.

---

## C H A P. II.

*The Kingdom of Poland, and its Laws and Customs described; with a brief Deduction of the State thereof for some Hundreds of Years past.*

**P**oland is generally agreed to take its Name from *Pole* or *Poln*, which in the *Sclavonian Language* signifies a *Plain*, or place proper for the *Chase*: For that the Countrey is there Composed of vast *Campagn* and level *Woods*, very fit for *Hunsing*; but *Oriachovius* (himself a *Polander*) de-

ries this Derivation, and tells us 'twas first call'd *Polachia*, from *Lachus*, their first King or Leader. This Country, as it has now annexed the Great Duke-dom of *Lithuana*, and other Provinces, may be numbered amongst the largest Kingdoms of *Europe*, extending from about the 48th. degree of *Latitude*, unto the 57th., and from the 38th. of *Longitude*, unto the 60th. making in the whole a much greater Continent than *France*: Being bounded on the *East*, for the most part by *Muscovy*, and in some places by the *Petite Tartars*. Towards the *South* the *Carpathian Mountains*, and the River *Neister* divide it from *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, and *Moldavia*. On the *West*, it borders on *Germany*, and touches on the *Baltick Sea*; and on the *North* they have *Livonia*(belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*) and part of *Muscovy*.

The *Air* of this Country is pure, and the *Soil* fruitful. The chief Commodities are *Furs*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Buff-Hides*, and other *Skins*, *Masts* for *Ships*, and

and other *Timber* for Building, *Flax*, *Pot-Ashes*, all sorts of *Grain*, and *Rye* in abundance, whereby it hath made the City of *Dantzick* famous. The *Nobility* and *Gentry* are free, magnificent, and very tenacious and jealous of their *Liberties*; but the *Peasants* or *Common People* are no better than *Slaves*; so much subjection they are in to their *Lords*, who treat them with the greatest *Tyranny* in the World; their Lives being asslaved at a certain *Price*; and accordingly a Gentleman there values his Servants or *Tenants*, that is, if any of his Neighbours kill one of them, paying such a *Rate*, there's an end of the Business. The publick establish'd Religion is *Roman Catholick*, tho the Light of the *Reformation* darted thither its Beams from *Germany*; but the good Seed falling into an ill Ground, the Ignorance of the Inhabitants being very great, and no publick Care taken for regulating or encouraging the *Purity* of *Doctrine* amongst them, and the *Priests*,

( 12 )

pists being willing to connive at, if not promote extravagant Opinions ; ( that they the more might have somewhat wherewith to upbraid Protestants ) several Heterodox Opinions have long since there taken footing : but above the rest Socinianism ; an Instance whereof, is the Cracovian Catechism ; other Books deriving their Original from thence : Their Language is a Dialect of the Sclavonian ; but most of them do also speak Laine.

As to the Government, 'tis the *only* Kingdom or Royalty (under which Term I intend not to include the Empire) that is at this day Elective in Europe ; for tho the Crown of Denmark were generally so for many Ages, till in the Year 1660. the Senate of that Kingdom were made (or forc'd) to alter it, yet now his Majesty of Denmark writes himself Hereditary King of Denmark, as well as of Norway.

Tis

( 13 )

'Tis commonly believ'd, that the first People (of whom we have any Records left) entring Poland, were the Huns and Sclavonians, whom, Orichorius says, came from about Macedonia, and yet retain in their vulgar Tongue some relish of the Greek Language ; and that they having driven thence the Suevi and Goths, and other People who were possest of all that Tract of Land from the River Vistula, even to the Elb ; at last one Lechus, (or rather Lachus) made himself their Chief, about the Year of our Lord 350, and commenced the Monarchy of Poland ; from whom there are reckoned 14 Princes to Miesko (or Mieslas) who began his Dominion, Anno 964. and was the first Christian Duke of that Country, being Baptized upon his Marriage with a Daughter of Boleslas Duke of Bohemia, the 7th. of March, 965.

To this Mieslas, his Son, Named Boleslas, succeeded in the Year 999. and was by the Emperor Otho the 3d. (going

(14)

(going to visit the Tomb of St. Adelbert, whom those of *Prussia* had slain) Created King. After whom came *Mieszias* the Second, Father of *Casimir* the First; followed by his Son *Bolislus* the Second, Surnamed *The Cruel*; for that he put to Death *Stanislaus* bishop of *Cracovia*; for punishment whereof, *Poland* lost the Title of a Kingdom; and was governed by several Princes or Regents, till it again recovered the Quality of a Realm under King *Przemyslaus*, about the Year 1295. To whom succeeded *Ladislus* the Third; who after four years was expelled; and *Venceslaus*, King of *Bohemia*, chosen in his room; but after five years *Ladislus* was re-established; and next came *Casimir* the Third, called *The Great*.

After whom, *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, being chosen King of *Poland*, left two Daughters; the younger of which, being declared *Queen*, Married with *Jagellon* Great Duke of *Lithuania*, who, upon these Espousals, being

(15)

being Baptized (for before he was a Pagan) was accepted for King, and his Countreys were united to the Kingdom of *Poland*, about the Year 1386. He at his Christning taking the Name of *Ladislus*; who had for his Successors *Ladislus* the Fourth, and *Ladislus* the Fifth, King of *Hungary*, and *Casimir* the Fourth, and *John Albertus*, and *Alexander* and *Sigismund* the first and second: Which last dying without Children, in the Year 1572. the *Poles* chose *Henry Duke of Anjou* (second Son of King *Henry* the Second of France) who was Crowned Febr. 15, 1574. But that Prince being advised of the Death of his Brother *Charles* the 9th, quitted his Elective Crown of *Poland*, to take up that of *France*, falling to him by Inheritance, in the Year 1576.

After whose Recels, the *Poles* not agreeing in their Election, one Party named *Stephen Bathori*, Prince of *Transilvania*; and the other *Maximi-*

li

*the Arch-Duke of Austria*; which occasion'd a War between them. But the *First* carried it, and died without Issue, 1586.

Then *Sigismund* (the *Third* King of *Poland* of that Name) Son of *John*, King of *Sweden*, was chosen to the Throne; soon after which, his Father dying, he was also Crowned King of *Sweden*; but having been secretly bred by his Mother (who was a *Papist*) in her Religion (unknown to his Father; who was a zealous *Protestant*) and he having upon his *Election* to the *Diadem of Poland*, made publick Profession of the *Roman Catholic Religion*, the States of *Sweden*, upon their Receiving and Crowning him King, oblig'd him to *Conditions* of maintaining their then received Religion (which was as still it is, the *Lutheran Perswasion*) and that he should no way endeavour the introducing of *Papery*; which *Articles* he soon after

after violating, by erecting, or suffering *Popish Churches*, and placing *Roman Catholicks* to be *Governors of Castles, Forts, and Places of Importance and Trust*, whereby they perceived his Resolutions to bring in upon them that Religion; they revolted, and accusing him of *Breach of Faith*, &c. proceeded to depose him, and set up his Uncle *Charles* (the *Third Son* of his Grandfather *Gustavus Errickson*) in his stead.

Hence arose the Foundation of *Fewds and Wars* between *Poland* and *Sweden*; *Sigismund* prosecuting his Claim and Pretensions, and *Charles* justifying his *Election*; which Quarrel descended to their Posterity; for *Sigismund* dying in the Year 1632. *Adolfaus* his Eldest Son followed; who also departing this Life in 1648. his Brother *Casimir* was chosen, who Reigned Twenty Years, and then (as we shall shew more at large in the follow-

following Pages) voluntarily surrendering the Crown, Michael Coribus Wiesnowski was chosen King of Poland, and he dying in 1673. this John Sobieski by his Merits, and those extraordinary Services he had rendered his Countrey, was unanimously Elected King.

I thought it not unnecessary to give this short Deduction, since it may very much serve to illustrate after Passages; as also it will be convenient to acquaint the Reader, That the Kings of Poland being thus Elective, are very much restrained and limited in their Power; some Authors telling us, That the King takes an Oath not only to Govern according to the Laws, Statutes and Customs of the Kingdom, to maintain the Rights and Privileges of every Order, and not to diminish the Revenues of the Realm; but also that there is a Clause in his Oath, amounting to the Absolving of the Peo-

ple from their Obedience in case he Rule otherwise: But as the latter seems strange, and yet is no more than what in effect is contained in the *Aurea Bulla*, or Fundamental Law of Germany, in relation to the Emperor, and therefore may probably be true; yet in the form of the old Oath of the Polish Kings, Publish'd by *Orichovius*, I do not find any mention of it. However, this is on all hands agreed, That by the ancient Constitution, Laws and Customs of that Kingdom, the King can do nothing considerable without the consent of the Estates; and that he must in making Peace or War, levying of Taxes, alienating Lands belonging to the Crown, or ought else of importance to the Commonwealth, have the advice and concurrence of the Senate.

As the Nobles have such an influence on the Supream Government, so subordinately they assume (or have for-

formerly done it) a greater power than they allow to their King him self; for in their several and respective *Serignories*, they behave themselves as absolute *Lords*; the Realm being di vided into Thirty four *Palatinates* or *Governments*; each of which has under him *Castelains*, that is to say, *Captains* or *Governors* of Cities; of whom there are in Poland in all about the number of 87.

As for their Grand Ecclesiasticks, they have two *Archbishops*, viz. of *Gnesna* and *Leopold* (there was formerly another at *Riga*, till that City fell under the *Swede*.) The *Arch-Bishop* of *Gnesna* is the prime Senator of State, and upon the Death of a King, he hath the chief Management of Affairs, and issues out Precepts for the Election of a new Prince, and administers the Oaths to him when he is chosen.

Their most important Affairs are resolved on and determined in *Diets* or *Parliaments* held after this manner; The King by his *Chancellor* sends to the *Prelates* and *Palatines* his Letters call'd *Instructionis Literæ* [Letters of Instruction] which mention the Matters that his Majesty will propose to the Assembly, and appoints the Time of their Meeting; which Letters being received, each of the Senators considers in particular the Nature, the Quality, and the Consequences of those things, touching which he has liberty to give his *Vote* as he pleases, either in reference to the Publick Good, or his Private Interest.

But besides this, the King also sends his Letters into every *Palatinate*, acquainting them when the Nobles is to assemble; and willing them to chuse one or more *Representatives* of their *Province*, whom they called *Land-Nuntio's*; and for this purpose, they

they have a Convention held in each County , call'd *The Landt-Jag* , six weeks before the Session of the *Diet*, at which a Commissioner from the King is present , who declares what isto be debated in the ensuing Parliament on his Majesties part : Upon which they deliberate, and then chuse Members for their several Provinces, giving them *their Instructions* (which they must exactly follow) in reference to the Kings Desires, and with all a Liberty to propound what they shall find conducible to the Good of their Countrey.

Now this distinct Body of *Nuntio's*, tho less in dignity than the Senate, yet equal to them in Authority, is a Balance to the Senators, controuling of them, if from the Bounty or Temptations of the King, they should prove corrupted or byas'd to the endangering of their *Liberties*. And therefore they generally chuse the most prudent and sufficient Persons to that Trust ; and

and indeed they had need be wise ; for such is their Constitution, That if in the *Diet*, upon any Debate, there shall happen but one single Gentleman (be he Senator or *Nuntio*) to dissent, and obstinately persist therein , nothing can be Concluded by all the rest on that Point ; and therefore all their Determinations are made with an unanimous Suffrage, or (as they commonly express it) *Nemine reclamante*.

Besides the *Palatinates*, the Cities of *Cracow*, *Dantzick* and *Vilna*, have the priviledge to send their *Deputies* to the *Diet*, who have Seats in the *Chamber of the Nobles* : But ordinary Affairs are heard and dispatch'd by Judges establish'd in each *Palatinate*, and the *Burgraves* of each City, where it is permitted to all sorts of Persons to be present ; as also in their *Provincial Assemblies* ; so that the *meanest Peasant* may, if he please, know all. The King's *Chief Revenue* arises from Salt pits, and the Mines of Copper and Lead,

Lead, and in some places *Silver*. He has the Nomination of Prelates, and all *Dignities of the Realm*, and the Officers of War, of the Exchequer, of Justice, and of Policy.

The Highest Honours are these; of the Grand Marshal of the Crown, Grand Master of the King's Household, the Grand Chancellor, &c.

## CHAP. III.

*The Marriage of Sobiesky, and his Advancement to the Charger of Grand Marshal, and General of the Crown; wherein occasionally is given a Brief Account of the Reign of King Casimir, and the manner of his Resigning the Crown.*

---

## CHAP.

**T**hough the great Sobiesky began early to devote his Services to Mars, yet he escaped not the sweet entanglements of Cupid; Love and Arms usually intermix the Stories of Heroes: For as Valour is the Property of Elevated Souls, and a constant Inhabitant of the most Generous Breasts, so are they the most susceptible of the Noblest Passions: Nor is it to be reckoned amongst the least of his good Fortunes, That in his Youth he  
C made

made so brave a Conquest as the Heart of Madam *Arquiem*, one of the most Considerable Ladies in the *Polish Court*, both for Quality, Beauty, and Fortune; 'twas the Charming Idea of his brave Person and Vertues made the first Impressions on her Soul, and she had not been wanting to testifie on several Occasions, that his Addressees were not displeasing to her, but rather gave him sufficient grounds to promise himself the Happiness of her Favour.

But she being one of the Queens Ladies of Honour, Her Majesty proposed her for a Match to the Prince *Zomoski* (one of the greatest Palatines of that Kingdom) and in the absence of *Sobieski* prevailed so far on the Lady, being then very young, and ashame'd to own her pre-engagement, that she was Married to that Prince: But he Living not long, she being then at Liberty to pursue her own Inclinations, was shortly after Espoused to *Sobieski*, bringing him a

*Beauty*

Beauty more advanced, together with the accession of a vast *Dowry* added to her proper Fortunes; by which Alliance Heaven has blest him with several *Children*, and particularly Prince *Alexander*, of whom we shall have occasion anon to speak further, he having already *Signaliz'd* himself, and shewn the World that he resolves to follow the steps of his Gallant Father; nor indeed can any but a Prince of his promising Merit be fit to support and advance that *Mighty Glory* to which he is Apparent Heir.

The 24th. of August, 1665. *Casimir*, then King of Poland, thought fit to give *Sobieski* the Office of Grand Marshal of the Crown, in the room of *Lubomirski*, then discharged of that Office for his Rebellion in Heading the Party called *The Confederates*, which was like to have destroyed the *Polish Kingdom*; and concerning the Original of which it will not be unfit here to give a brief Account.

*Casimir* being Elected *Anno 1648.* to the Crown, did, by a Dispensation from the Pope, Marry the Relict of his Brother and Predecessor *Ladislaus*, a French Lady, and of an enterprizing Temper, whose after-intermedlings in Affairs of State, and Endeavours to promote a French Successor, is thought to have much contributed to the Disturbances and Miseries of that Kingdom: But its first Calamities arose from an Invasion made by *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Sweden*, about the Year 1655. To which he was disposed, partly by his Martial Temper, and that Fend that had long been between them, by reason of the Kings of *Poland's* Pretensions to the Crown of *Sweden*; and partly, as excited by *Ragieski*, late Vice-Chancellor of *Poland*, who having Married a Young and very Beautiful Lady, the King, who was Naturally Amorous, Courted her, and they long had an Intrigue together, till *Ragieski* at last perceiving it, carried

ried away his Wife from Court to a *Courtney-House* at a distance: The King incensed to be thus deprived of his *Mistress*, Commands him back to Court, under pretence to render His Majesty the Services which the Duty of his Office required: But soon after, he was Accused of Caballing against the Interests of the State, and holding Intelligence with the Enemies of the Crown; and notwithstanding all the Opposition of the Arch-Bishop of *Gnesna*, Primate of the Realm, in his Favour, Condemned to lose his Place, Forfeit his Goods, and be for ever Banish'd. The Parents and Kindred of this Noble-man Murmured aloud at this procedure, and many others stuck not to say, that the Dignity, Priviledges, and Honour of the whole *Nobility* were violated in his Person, and so became dis-afflicted towards the King, whilst *Ragieski* himself taking shelter in *Sweden*, knew he could no way better ingratiate there, than by discovering the

Weaknesses of Poland, and the Discontents that were amongst its Grandees.

All which made such Impressions on the King of Sweden, that notwithstanding there was a *Truce* depending, he entred *Poland* with a Formidable Army, and like a *Whirlwind* he forc'd his Passage, took the Capital Cities, *Warsaw* and *Cracow*, and over-run the whole Kingdom, many of the Palatines and Chief Lords espousing his Party, so that King *Casimir* was forc'd to fly to the Borders, almost generally deserted, only the City of *Dantzick* persisted in unmovable *Loyalty*; and to their Fidelity next under God, *Casimir* owed the Recovery of his Kingdom and Crown. For *Charles* being not able to win that City, and his Souldiers committing all kind of Spoils and Cruelties, the *Poles* began to forsake him and return to their Duty. King *Casimir* gathered up an Army able to make Head against the Enemy, and having

having worsted them in several Conflicts, and the *Dane* at the same time falling upon the Swedish Territories at home, that King was fain to disgorge his Conquests as fast as he had gain'd them, and *Casimir* was quickly not only Re-established in his Dominions, but to chastise the Great *Czar*, who had Assisted the *Swede*, carried the War successfully and with mighty Devastations into *Muscovy*, and obliged them to an Advantagious Peace.

Affairs being brought to this Happy Calm, the King having no Issue, nor like to have any, the Queen being a passionate Advancer of the French Interest, as being her Native Countrey, moved the King to procure a Successor Nominated in his Life time, and strongly Endeavoured that the Duke *D'Enguier*, only Son of the Prince of *Conde*, might be the Man, and Marry her Neice, the Daughter of the Princess *Pallatine*: Nor were the French Pistols wanting to dispose

the Court-party to that Choice. This extremely irritated others of the Nobles to oppose such a Design, amongst whom Lubomirski was the Chief, with whom a strong Party joyn'd, that called themselves *The Confederates*: But after several Travails of War, and Treaties between them, he was put to the worst; his Office of Grand Marshal taken from him, and he forced to Retreat to *Lwow* in *Silesia*, where he afterwards dyed of a Palsey in Jan. 1665.

In the mean time his Office of Grand Marshal was (as you have heard) confer'd upon Sobieski, and soon after the Crown-General Potosky departing this Life, that Important Charge was also committed unto him, though many opposed it, alledging that it was not fit two such great Trusts, as Marshal and General should both be managed by one Person, and therefore would have had the same enjoy'd by Prince Demetrius, a Prince of great Interest and Merit. But indeed

the

the Exigencies of Poland at that time required no less than the incomparable Valour of Sobieski to Relieve them; For the Cossacks (who are a People composed of many Strangers of several Nations, but the Gross of them consists of Polish Peasants, who to avoid the Servitude of the Nobles, have abandoned their Countrey, and withdrawn themselves into the *Ukraine*, a Province bordering on the *Turks* and *Tartars*, plentifullly abounding with all things necessary for Humane Life; where they follow the Greek Church, as to Religion, and have a Patriarch of their own, Residing at the strong and great City of *Kioff*: They acknowledge themselves generally Subjects to the King of Poland, and serve him in repelling the Inursions of the *Insidels* without any Pay, being always in Arms for their own Security, but their Resentment is so violent against the Nobles, and the ill will of the latter so great against them, to reduce them to an entire Vassalage,

that they are frequently in Arms one against the other.) These *Cossacks*, I say, having now joyn'd with the *Tartars*, and promised Assistance from the *Turks*, invaded the Frontiers with great Spoils, taking the Town of *Podhays*, and blockt up *Russe-Lemberg*; against whom General *Sobieski* advancing about Sept. 1667. was by reason of their numbers reduced to great straits, they having surrounded him with their Army, but Animating his Men by his Exemplary Courage, he issued out upon them with a great slaughter of the Enemy, and little loss on his side; and so not only quitted himself of those disadvantages, but brought them to conclude a Treaty on the Terms following. First, as to the *Tartars*:

- ‘ 1. That there should be an *Amnesty* for all things done in the late War, till the Signing of the Treaty.
- ‘ 2. That if any *Differences* should for the future arise, they should not presently return to Arms, but en-

deavour

deavour to Reconcile them by their Envys.

‘ 3. The Sultan *Gilga*, in the Name of the *Cham* of *Tartary* his Master, Engaged himself to be an Enemy to all such as should make War upon the *Poles*, and to Assist them with Forces when-ever required, for which the *Poles* were to pay them a Yearly Pension, and for so doing to give Hostages, until the States (which were to be Assembled about January following) should have raised Money for their present satisfaction.

‘ 4. That the *Cham* should not Quarter any of his Forces in *Ukrainia*, or any other part of the King of Poland’s Dominions without his consent.

‘ 5. That if any of the Foreign Forces which had been in the Army of the *Cham* should make any Incursions into *Poland*, he should neither give them Assistance nor Protection.

‘ 6. That

6. That Prisoners on both sides should be Released; and that Sultan Galga's Forces should commit no Disorders in their Return.

The Treaty with Doroskensko, General of the Cossacks, was thus :

1. That they should have a General Pardon.

2. That they should seek no other protection than from His Majesty of Poland, and that the Poles that live amongst them may quietly enjoy their Estates, as the Cossacks should what they posseſſ'd in Poland.

3. That the Army of Zapor. niski may send their Deputies to the States of Poland; and that none of His Majesties Forces should be sent into any of their Cities and Towns.

4. That the Governour of Brala-Ciurky should be Ordered not to disturb the Cossacks.

Tis most true, that the Grand Marshal had done abundance of Illustrious Actions, which render him worthy of

that

that Figure he has since made in the World, but it must be avowed, that this was so eminent, as it might alone have entitled him to the Reversion of that Crown, which he now enjoys with so much Glory: For in that Juncture, considering with what Conduct and fore-sight he prevented such a pressing Danger, and the Advantages of these Treaties, wherein the Honour of the King was conſerv'd, and the Realm set at Peace, nothing could be more seasonable, or worthy of Praise.

But still the General well knowing that the Tartars are a People that used to be very much slaves to their words, and that without doubt they had some amongst them, which in their March homewards, would Ramble abroad to Plunder, put himself in the Head of a Party of Horse to observe their Motions, and finding a Detachment of them near Jamopolis beginning to Pillage, came suddenly upon

upon them, slew divers, and forced the rest to fly to their Main Body.

The General Diet met not till Feb. 24. at Cracow, where the matter of the Succession being taken into Debate, the States publish'd a Remonstrance of the following purport.

' That whereas all the Differences and Troubles which have lately arisen in this Kingdom, have sprung from no other cause than the Election (which some Persons intended to have made) of a Successor to the Crown during the Life of our present King: For the timely prevention of so great an Inconvenience, We by these Presents, Declare to the World our dissatisfaction in that point, and that in case of an Interregnum, should His Majesty (to whom we wish a long and happy Life) depart this World, We have Covenanted and Agreed amongst ourselves to resume and observe all and every point of the Order made concerning Elections; as also the Diploma

' of

of Sigismund the Third, and in no wise to allow of or consent to any such Election during His Majesties Life, but to hold and Esteem all and every Person that shall be found to Oppose the same, as Enemies to our Countrey. And if any Ministers of Foreign Potentates shall endeavour to advance their own Interest by Encouraging any such Election, We shall declare and proceed against them ( notwithstanding the Law of Nations) as Enemies of our Countrey. And whensoever His Majesty shall depart this Life, we shall, according to our Obligation, immediately upon the News thereof, proceed to the Election of a New King, without expecting an Universal Diet. Further declaring, that whoever shall forcibly endeavour to obtain the Crown, shall be proceeded against as a common Enemy.

Hereupon the matter of Chusing a Successor was laid aside, and during these Disputes, the Queen of Poland dyed,

dyed, which together with the Discontents of that ill-regulated Government, and the perpetual Turmoils he was in, induced the King to an irrevocable Resolution to *Resign* the Crown, and betake himself to the Solace of Private Life. To which purpose, at a Convention of the Senators, June 1. 1668. He by his Chancellor gave to them the following Paper.

It is not unknown to your Lordships, That it hath been long since the intention of His Majesty, even during the Life of his Royal Consort the Queen, of Glorious Memory, but especially since Her Majesties Decease, to Resign the Government of the Kingdom. To put this Resolution into due effect, His Majesty hath only expected a convenient Season and good Opportunity, having been forced upon the account of the late *Confederation*, the Wars with the Muscovites abroad, and the Contentions at home, to defer the Execution thereof until now. For as much

much as it was to be feared, that during these Disturbances and Un-settlements, the Republick might be highly endangered by an *Inter-Regnum*: But now, since by the Divine Goodness, Peace appears again at home, and a Truce is concluded with the Muscovite, His Majesty is fully Resolved with all convenient Speed to execute his said Intention; to which he is induced upon sundry private Considerations, and particularly by his great Indisposition of Body, which disables him any longer to support the Burthen of this Kingdom: His own Conscience also requiring some interval of Retirement between the Cares of Government and the end of his Life. But above all, having especial regard to the Publick Peace and Prosperity, since His Majesty finds, that to break the Malice of those Men, who by mis-representing his good Intentions, continually perplex the Republick with the Jealousies of a forcible Election, he

' he cannot but by his own demission,  
give them this certain mark of his  
Royal Affection by leaving them to  
an intire exercise of a Free Choice.

' For these Reasons His Majesty,  
after Mature Deliberation, Declares,  
That he will Resign the Crown into  
the hands of the Republick, with-  
out Reflecting on the Counsels of  
your Lordships and the several Fo-  
reign dissuasions from this Resolu-  
tion : For His Majesty hath not now  
Assembled your Lordships to ask  
your Advice whether he should Re-  
sign or not, since he means not at  
all to submit his firm and irrevoca-  
ble Resolution to any Arbitrament ;  
nor to hearken to any Considerati-  
ons or Intreaties that can be offered  
to the contrary, but only that he  
might Advise with you about the  
Manner and Solemnity of his Re-  
signation, that so this Work may be  
done with most Advantage for the  
safety of the Republick, the secu-  
rity of the Peace during the Inter-

*Regnum,*

' Regnum, and the greatest Freedom  
in the future Election.

' And to the intent His Majesty  
may perform what is requisite on his  
part for the fore-mentioned Ends,  
to put to shame those Malicious  
Persons, whose Tongues have given  
out, as if he had already transacted  
with a Foreign Prince : He is so far  
inclined to concur with the Repub-  
lick for a Free Election, that he de-  
fies not so much as to Recommend  
to them any one of the Candidates ;  
and to the end his presence may not  
administer the least Umbrage of di-  
sturbing their Freedom, His Majesty  
is Resolved, during the Election, to  
remove from Warsaw.

' Nor will His Majesty be trouble-  
some to the Republick upon the ac-  
count of his own future Interest,  
assuring himself, That the Common-  
wealth in their approaching Election,  
will cause to be inserted the Articles  
of Capitulation, That the succeed-  
ing Regent shall take due care for

' a

a fixed Maintenance of him after his  
Resignation.

And this is that which His Ma-  
jesty was willing to propose to your  
Lordships Consideration, That you  
would agree on such away of Re-  
signation as might be safe to all con-  
cernments, to himself Honourable,  
and expedient for the Republick,  
Declaring, That he intends to pro-  
ceed thereunto in the next Diet.  
which he much desires may be As-  
sembled the first of *August*, to the  
end, that the Solemnities of the  
*Inter-Regnum* and the Election may  
be ended before the next Winter.

Pursuant to this Resolution, on  
the 16th. of September following, the  
Estates being Assembled in the Castle  
of *Warsaw*, King *Casimir* made to  
them the following Speech.

My

*My Lords,*

You see at last that moment  
wherein your King and your  
Father, to consummate that affecti-  
on with those of his Family, for-  
more than two hundred years past,  
have had for your publick Weal,  
finding himself too weak to support  
at once both the burthen of *Age*,  
and of continual *Affairs*, comes to  
remit into your hands the *Crown*, that  
most precious and desirable thing  
amongst Mortals. Behold, I say,  
the time which is the *Funerals* of my  
*Glory*: For henceforth I am *Dead*  
to the World, and shall rather chuse  
instead of a *Royal Globe*, a small  
*Turf* of Earth, wherein, with the  
Benevolence of the Republique, I  
may repose amongst the *ashes* of my  
Predeceslours, That it may be read  
in your *Annals*, That I whom you  
have so often seen in the head of  
your *Armies*, and alwaies the *last* in  
a *Retreat*, am also the *first* that  
volun-

voluntarily deprived my self of those  
human Grandeur, and surrendered to  
you the Royal power, from a more  
tender Love towards my Country.  
Your kindness and the free Suffrager  
of those present at my Election, raised  
me to this high degree of Majesty ;  
and my reciprocal affection induces  
me to despoil my self thereof in a  
grateful requital. My Ancestors, who  
have been your Kings, when by ne-  
cessity of nature, they have quitted  
the Diadem, have left either Bro-  
thers or some of their Blood, whose  
Relation and Vertues have obliged  
you to consider them in the next  
Election. But I for a Testimony of  
my affection to the Publique, give  
up all I have received, and leave it  
entirely to whomsoever is better able  
to serve you. It has been my mis-  
fortune to fall into such unhappy  
times, that the Sovereign Dignity  
wherewith you invested me, has not  
only contributed innumerable Trou-  
bles to my self ( which for your

fakes I should have endeavoured to  
struggle with ) but given causes of  
Jealousies to others ; I desire pardon  
for what has been done amiss during  
the time of my Reign ; and that  
you would impute my Errors to  
Humane frailty, and wish my Suc-  
cessor may prove more Fortunate  
both to his own Concernments and  
those of the Republick.

And that you may be Happy in  
your Choice, I shall in my Solitude  
beseech God to Illuminate you with  
his Blessing on this occasion, and at  
present return you all the Thanks I  
can possibly, for the Love you have  
shewn me, for the good Offices I  
have received of you, the Counsels  
which you have given, and the Aids  
and Supplies you have so liberally  
offered me. And thus with all the  
Endearments imaginable, I take leave  
of you, hoping that you will not  
fail to conserve me in your Memory.  
Tis with these Sentiments that I give  
you all a Fatherly Benediction, astu-  
ring

ring you, that if I shall happen to be at never so far a distance in Body from my Dearest Countrey, I shall be always entirely united thereunto in Mind and all the Affections of my Soul, and hear with an extream Joy that Kingdom to flourish and be in Repose by anothers Conduct, which under me has more than once been at the very brink of Destruction --- I would say more, but am hindred through want of Memory, and that tenderness of my Heart, which suffers me not to speak further to you but with my Tears.

This Pathetick Speech ended (which set all the Assembly a weeping) King Casimir Publickly Resigned the Crown, Scepter, and other Ensigns of Royalty, and departed in the Quality of a Private Nobleman: However the General our Generous Sobieski, with all the Nobles waited on him to his Apartment, and the States in gratitude soon after presented him with

this

this Assurance of an Honourable Maintenance for his Life.

**W**E the States Ecclesiastical and Civil, as also Inhabitants of the two Nations of *Poland* and *Lyffland* in Council Assembled, do by these Presents Certifie and Publish to all the World and to our Posterity, That we have humbly besought, and by all ways imaginable endeavoured to perswade *John Casimir* our King and Master, that he would not Relinquish that Crown, to which himself, as formerly his Ancestors, the Renowned and Mighty Kings of *Poland*, had been Elected, but that he would continue the Government so long as he lived. But for as much as no persuasions could induce His Majesty to alter his Resolution, but that he hath freely Resigned the Kingdom of *Poland* and great Dutchy of *Lyffland*, together with all their Dependencies into the Hands and free disposal of the Re-

D

publick;

publick; we knowing not how to resist His Majesties Intentions herein, His Majesty desired that we would make some convenient Provision for his future subsistence; which being a point in which we had not receiv'd the Advice of our Brethren in their Provincial Assemblies, we were yet willing, out of our Affection to His Majesty, to agree and consent to the Allowance of an Yearly Pension of 150000 Livres, wherof this Kingdom to be Charged with the Payment of One Hundred Thousand, and the great Duchy of *Lyffland* with Fifty Thousand, out of the Revenues of the Kings Table: The said Sums to be fixt and specified at the next Election. And that the Lords of the Treasury of both Nations, not attending the said specification, shall make an Allowance of the said Pension from the day of His Majesties Resignation. And this we do promise to get confirmed in our Provincial Assemblies,

and

and to make Provision for the Security thereof by an Agreement with the succeeding King. Further Agreeing, That this Allowance both from this Kingdom and the Dutchy of *Lyffland*, shall continue during the Life of His Majesty, and to be paid fully and wholly to him, without any Abatements, Fees, or Gratifications whatsoever.

## C H A P. IV.

*Of the Election of Prince Michael Koribut Wiesnowiski to the Crown of Poland, and the Eminent Services of General Sobieski during his Reign.*

KING Casimir having thus abandoned the Government, Sept. 16th. 1668. The Arch-Bishop of Gnesna (according to his Office) applied himself to take care of the State during the *Inter-Regnum*, and appointed a General Assembly for a New Election to be held at Warsaw in May following.

In the mean time the several Candidates were busie in making their Parties: As the Son of the Great Duke

Duke of Muscovy (who had been bred in Poland, and spoke that Language) on whose behalf the Duke his Father offered, that he should Charve his Religion, and embrace that of the Roman Communion, make a Renunciation to Muscovy, That all places formerly taken from Poland should be restored, That four Millions should be Advanced as his Free Gift for the Payment of the Arrears of the Polish Army, And that he would be Obliged to Assist Poland against all Enemies whatsoever with an Army of 40000 Men, and enter into a firm and perpetual League with them. The next was the Duke of Neuburgh, a Brother to the Duke of Bavaria, whom the Emperour seemed much to favour in his Pretensions. A Third was the Prince of Lorrain, and a Fourth the Prince of Conde's Son, whom the Arch-Bishop of Gnesna and General Sobieski were thought to Favour.

Towards the beginning of May, 1669. the Grandees began to Resort to Warsaw, in Order to the approaching Election. On the first of May Duke Michael Radzevile, General of the Field in Lythuania, made his Entry with a stately Equipage: First, Marched five Companies of *Heyduques*, consisting of an hundred in each, with their Ensigns flying, and Drums beating, all clad in large blew Vests lined with Yellow: Then a Foot Company of sixty in Yellow clad like Janzaries, followed by two Troops of Dragoons well Mounted, with blew Coats and Silver Lace, then a Troop of German Horse in excellent Accoutrements, followed by as many Huzzars, and after them by 60 Gentlemen of Quality Richly Habited, with their Lances after the *Tmisk* Fashion; Then came Duke Radzevile himself, followed by above 200 of the Lord's and Principal Gentry of Lythuania, all splendidly Array'd, and their Horses extraordinarily Harnessed, and among them divers of the most

most Ancient Nobility, as Prince *Slavislaus Lubomirski*, the Lord *Petoski*. These were followed at some distance by a great number of Gentlemen their Attendants, with their other Servants in Rich Liveries, after whom marched two Troops of *Tartarian* Horse, an hundred in each Troop, followed by five Troops of Dragoons in blew Coats with Silver Lace: And lastly, a full Company of *Heyduques* brought up the Rear.

This Entry, though Magnificent, was much exceeded in the Afternoon by that of the Lords *Pazzi*, the one Great Chancellor, the other Great General of Lythuania, who had thrice their Number and Attendance.

But all these were Eclipsed by the more Illustrious appearance, May 3d. of General *Sobieski*; all the Princes and Nobles doing him the Honour to meet him some Miles from the City, who was followed by a vast number of Gentlemen and Officers, and had a stately Company of Janzaries (like

those of the Grand Signior) for his Guard in most sumptuous Habit. The Waywood of Cracow also came Attended with a Train of above 5000 Persons.

The Diet being begun, and the Nobles having Elected the Lord Potoski, Brother-in-Law to Prince Slavislaus Lubomirski, for their Marshal or Speaker, an Oath was proposed to, and taken by the Senators and Equestrian Order, in these terms,

I Swear, That I neither already am, nor hereafter will be bound or engaged either by Word or Writing, to any Foreigner or stranger in the Election of a Prince. That I neither already have, nor will enter into any Party or Faction, nor suffer my self to be corrupted through Gifts or Rewards by any Foreign Princes, That I will not give my Vote or Suffrage for any Person but such as I shall judge fit for the Administration of the Government of this Kingdom. And if I have formerly obliged my self to any Foreign

Foreign Prince, I do hereby Renounce the said Obligation, and leave his Party.

After this, the Diet establish'd a Chamber or Court of Justice, composed of Senators and several Waywoods, selected Persons of the respective Provinces, who were to take care of all Affairs concerning the Crown, and to prevent Disorders which daily happened by such a vast concourse: And of this Court, Marshal Sobieski was appointed President.

In the mean time the Dutchess of Muscovy happening to dye, that Duke was so Afflicted therewith, that he had some thoughts of committing the Government to his Son, and so gave over his Sollicitations for the Crown of Poland; so that now there were only left three Parties, viz. That of the Prince of Conde, of the Duke of Neuburgh, and the Prince of Lorrain, each endeavouring to exclude the other. But soon after, the nomination of the Prince of Conde was excluded by the Diet,

Diet, and the Arch-Bishop of Gnesna was openly called *Traitor*, and threatened to be *Killed* for offering to but speak in favour of the *French Interest*; and some Menaces were made by the Nobles to Sobieski on that Account, he being suspected a favourer of that Party, by reason of his Alliance with a *French Lady*, *Mary de la Grange*, Daughter of the Marq. of *Arquem*, and Widow of Prince *Zomoski*, as before mentioned.

Then the Competition between the Duke of *Nenburgh* and the Prince of *Lorrain* was bandied very obstinately, so that it was much feared it might occasion a Rupture, and the contending Parties fall to blows: To prevent which, on the 19th. of June, the Lord *Oginsk*, Palatine of *Calitz*, made an Eloquent Harangue between both Parties, wherein having at large demonstrated the fatal consequences of such *Heats*, he began to Expostulate with them how they came to be so passionately concerned for two Princes

whom

whom they were strangers unto, and either of which, for ought they knew, might treat them ill, when once he had got Possession of the Crown, and therefore he Advised them rather wholly to lay aside those Foreign pretensions, and chuse a *Prasti*, that is, some Nobleman of their own Countrey, of whose Vertues and Temper they had Experience; and for his part, he knew none of greater worth, or better deserving the Royal Dignity, than Prince *Michael Koribut Wiesnowski*, which Nomination was presently received with general Acclamations, the Assembly crying out, *Vivat! Vivat!* And the said Prince being then present, was immitidately forced by the Assembly to be *Covered* and *Take a Chair*, which he refused, urging his Incapacity to support so Weighty a Crown; but the Assembly not hearkning to his Apology, Obliged him, not without Tears in his Eyes, to accept the Honour: All the rest of the Provinces and Palatinates

tinates giving in their Suffrages to his Choice, save only the Grand Chancellor Patz, the Principal Person of *Lythuania*, who affirmed he would not give his Voice for any but the Prince of *Lorrain*. But his Brother, the Palatine of *Troki*, shewed him the Inconveniences of refusing a *Piast*, encouraging him to Nominate one of his own side of the Countrey; whereupon he named Prince *Boguslaus Radzecil*, for whom there appeared a considerable Party, but that of *Wiesnowski* upon the Competition prevailed, and in the Heat Killed two Gentlemen upon the place, who spake over-boldly against their Choice.

Things

Things being thus carried, Marshal *Sobieski*, and the Marshal of the Nobles, retiring themselves, protested against the Election, but the prevailing Party slighted it; and demanded of the Archbishop of *Gnesna* to proclaim the Election, but he pretending some Indisposition, would have delayed it, till they threatening to oblige the Bishop of *Cajuri*, and he supply that Office, he then appeared in the Field, with the two Marshals, and according to Custom demanded three times, *That if they were agreed upon the Election, they should name the Person*, which they did with great Acclamations, accompanied with the discharge of all the Cannon; this being about eight a clock in the Evening, and before nine, the King was Proclaimed, and so Conducted to the Castle, and next day in St. Johns Church took his Oaths he Observ'd, the *Pacta Conventa*,

or Agreements concluded upon; then dined with the Primate, and afterwards went into the Field of *Kolu* (the place where the Election was held, some distance from the City) and returned his thanks to the several Waywodeships, Palatinates, and Provinces.

Both the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and Marshal *Sobieski* were dissatisfied with the Irregularity of this Election, yet for the publick quiet, complied therewith. And when shortly after some stirrings were like to happen in the Army, upon a report that he was to be turned out of his Command as General, he being sent down thither, not only pacified them in that, but other their discontents, and retain'd them in their due Obedience to the Crown, and in January following the Tartars of *Duzlogrod* falling into the *Ukrain* and *Podoli*, where they made great spoil, and had taken

a multitude of poor people Captive, he advanced against them, and put them to flight, leaving the most part of their Booty, and Prisoners behind them.

The 27th of February, 1642 King Michael was Married to *Eleonor*, the Emperors Sister, by reason of which Alliance Jealousies were raised, that His Majesty had a mind to make himself Absolute and Hereditary, and subvert the Polish Liberties. Insomuch, that at a Diet or Assembly of Estates held soon after, the *Equestrian Order* put up several Requests, and amongst others, that the *Pacte Conventi*, or Agreement concluded upon, when he was chosen King, might be openly read; their other desires his Majesty readily Accorded, but was loth to grant this, till finding them resolv'd not to proceed in any business, till that were granted, he condescended

thereunto, and accordingly next day the Equestrian Order went to the House of Senators, where His Majesty was seated under a Canopy of State, and the Senators on each side of him, and there the said *Pacta* were publickly read, at the last Article whereof, which importeth, *That if the King did not rightly and duly perform his part, what he had there promised, then they were discharged from their Allegiance to him;* They all gave a loud shout. [Which passage serves to reconcile the difference of Authors touching that Kings Oath, mentioned before Ch. 2d. for though there are no such express words in the Terms of the Oath, yet it seems they are wont to be contained in the *Pacta Conventa*, which by that Oath he swears to observe.]

The Kings Uncle, Prince Demetrius Wiesnowiski, was Lieutenant General under Sobieski, and between

tween them two, there was no very good Correspondence; to bring them to a better understanding of each other, the King used several means, and to Crown the work, it was resolved, that the said Princes should marry with the Princess of Ostrogy, Sister to the Prince of that Name, and Neice to General Sobieski; which was performed with great Solemnity, and thenceforwards the Animosities between these two great men ceased.

In the year 1672. The Cossacks assisted by some Tartars, having again fallen to their old habit of Rebellion, and General Sobieski with the Forces of the Crown, having Chastised them for the same, and forced their Leader Dorefskenko to retire; the Turk took thence an occasion to quarrel with Poland, upon pretence that he had taken the Cossacks into his protection; and making a sudden inroad, besie-

ged the City Camjeniec, where having made their Approaches under the shelter of great Sacks filled with Cotton Wool, and raised a Battery, upon which they planted 12 whole Cannons, with which for 12 whole days they continually plaid most furiously upon the Town; the Besieged were forced to surrender upon Articles, to march out with Bag and Baggage, the whole Garrison not being above 2000 men, of whom 200 were unfortunately killed by the accidental blowing up of a Tower by their own Powder; the Grand Seignior was personally present at the taking of it, and entered the Town the same day it was yielded, and placed therein a Garrison of 8000 Janizaries, his whole Army consisting of near 190 thousand Horse and Foot, as was reported.

The King of Poland was at this time at Janowitz, expecting the Arri-

Arrival of the Nobility, who were from all parts resorting to him; and to gain time, he sent Ambassadors to the *Grand Seignior* to treat of a Peace, or procure a Cessation; whereupon the *Grand Vizier* return'd him this Answer.

To the Vice-Chancellor of  
Poland.

THE Letter of the most Serene and Honourable King of Poland, our Great Friend, to our most Serene, most Glorious, and most Potent Emperour of the World, and Monarch, like to Alexander the Great, who is the Shield of the whole World, was together with your Letter directed to me, brought to my hands in our Camp near Caminiec, some days before our taking of that place; I delivered the Imperial Letter to His Majesty, and having caused

mine to be Translated, I understood what you wrote. That which I did write to you from Adrianople, gave you notice of what hath since happened, and may serze for Answer to these Letters; But you were wanting to do those things in time, which were necessary for the Preservation of your Country; and therefore have seen and heard things which you would not, and what is to follow, is known to God alone.

We always wrote both to your King and you, what hath now come to pass, which you might have presented by sending Ambassadors to his Imperial Majestie, with Royal Presents, as is usual, and promise of Tribute, who thereby might have appeased the burning wrath of our Great Lord, and obtained better Conditions for you; nay, had you ever since (for the Gate of Mercy of our Emperor is open to all) sent Ambassadours to offer a Tribute, it was

was to be hoped they might have obtained the good will of our Lord, and he permitted them to renew the ancient Peace and Friendship. If therefore after all, you have any care for the quiet and good estate of your Armies, Kingdom and Subjects, do what you intend very suddenly, without any delay, and the sooner you do it, the more advantagious it will be for you. That you have desired the most Glorious Cham of Tartary to be Mediator at this Treaty, you do well, for he hath offered his friendly persuasions on your beh.ifs. Peace be to those that believe the Commandments of God.

But the Winter coming on apace, and sharp weather, hindred the Turks further Advance, and General Sobieski falling unexpectedly upon a Body of 20 thousand Tatars (at that time Confederates with the Turks) at a place called Try; totally routed them, killing a-

E. 3. above.

bove 10000 of them, as also rescuing very near as many poor Christians, whom they were carrying away into miserable slavery ; and soon after defeated another Party of them with great slaughter, whereby the Country was freed from their Rapine and Devastations, which was generally acknowledged to be a most acceptable and advantagious service to the Kingdom of Poland at that juncture.

The King having summoned the *Arrier B.m* (that is, a General Convention of all the Nobles throughout his Dominions) to appear in their Arms, lay Encamped near S<sup>r</sup>.mosch, where amongst other things, the Nobility took into consideration the Party called *Malecontents*, amongst whom they named the *Bishop of Gnesn<sup>i</sup>.*, the *Crown Ensign*, and many others, and ordered that they should be summoned to appear and take an Oath

*Oath of Confederation*, which was there framed, and upon their taking the same, a general *Act of Oblivion* to pass ; but if they should refuse to appear and enter into the same, then they were to be declared *Traitors*, their Offices disposed of to others, and all their Goods and Estates to be Confiscated. Which Oath ran in these words.

I. N. N. Of my own free Will, and without any Consirunt, do swear by the Holy and Blessed Trinity, that for the Honour of G.d, the Dignity and Welfare of our Free Elected and Crowned King and Lord, and the preservation of this Republick, and the Priviledges and Liberties thereof, against all Enemies wh<sup>s</sup>soever, I will ready expose my Life and Fortunes ; and that I will not forsake or depart from this Confederation, till our Country be freed from all danger

ger of any Enemies as well at Home as abroad, but will do all that shall lie in my power for the making this Treaty more strong and valid, until we shall have obtained the ends aforesaid, and if I come to know that any Person does Act in prejudice of this Confederation and Brotherly Agreement, I shall be obliged to discover the same, without having the least respect to Friendship or Relation, and account and prosecute him as an open Enemy. I have not taken any Money to be corrupted, nor will I take any. I will not hold any Intelligence, or Act on any occasion to the prejudice of my King and Country, but will truly and sincerely observe this Confederation in Brotherly Unity, without any mental Reservation, or hope to be dispensed therefrom. So help me God.

Things running thus high, several

ral of those accounted disaffected, retired to Meaco in Prussia; but the Archbishop of Gnesna remain'd at Lovitz, his usual Residence, seeming not at all concern'd at the heats of the Nobles, who offered 1000 Ducats to any that should bring his Head into the Leaguer, and threaten'd to proceed to Depose or degrade him; but that the Popes Nuncio opposed, as being a violation of Ecclesiastical Liberty, for that Lay Assembly to proceed against a Churchman without leave from his Holiness.

In the mean time Commissioners sent by the King to the Grand Seignior, clapt up a Peace with the Port on the following Articles.

1. That the Tartars formerly inhabiting the Kingdoms of Pol. called Lipcees, and who have since quitted their abodes there, and given themselves up to the protection of

of the Port, yet so as to leave their Wives and Children behind them, shall have free liberty to return and fetch away their said Wives and Children, and their Goods and Moveables whatever, and tht such as shall desire still to abide in Poland, shall have liberty so to do, without any molestation or disturbance.

2. That the King of Poland shall by his Ambassadors send yearly to the Port 22000 Ducats, which shall be paid every year on St. Demetrius-day, being the 15th of Novemb. on this Condition, that the Grand Seignior shall secure the Subjects of the Crown of Poland, against the incursions of the Turks, Tartars, and other people subject to the Port; and in case the Poles shall at any time be endimmaged by them, the King of Poland shall demand

sa-

satisfaction of the Grand Seignior, and forbear to pay the aforesaided Tribute, till he shall have received it.

3. Podolia, as in ancient time shall be subject to the Port; and in case any difference shall arise concerning the Limits, it shall be amicably decided by Commissioners to be to that purpose deputed by both Parties.
4. The Garrisons which the Poles now have in any place or Fortress in Podolia, shall immediately be drawn out from thence, and have liberty to return home with their Goods, &c. On the other side, the Grand Seignior shall restore all places taken from the Poles in Russia.
5. Free Exercise of Religion shall be granted to all Persons.
6. Such as desire to depart with their Goods and Families out of Caminiec, shall have free liberty

s.

so to do, and return into Poland within the space of two mon. hs, after the Ratifying of this Treaty.

7. The Ukraine shall be left free to the Cossacks as in former times, and the Poles shall quit all the Forts and places they have possess'd themselves of there, and shall depart with all their Goods, &c. except their Cannon.
8. The Cossacks that have been under Hanensko, may return to their former Habitutions in the Ukraine, if they shall think fit, and no injury shall be done them by the other Cossacks; but Hanensko himself shall remain in Poland.

Lastly, All former Treaties between Poland and the Port, shall remain in force.

Besides all which, there was a separate Article that the Crown of Poland should pay a Tribute of 16 thou-

thousand Ducats to the Chans of Tartary..

This Agreement, so prejudicial and dishonourable to the Poles, as rendering that Crown Tributary to two of its Infidel Neighbours, at a time when it might have been in a condition to defend it self, (for besides the Army, with the General, the King at Lublin, had above 100000 men in Arms) was very ill resented by General Sobieski, and many others, who lookt upon it only as a Politick Device, that in the mean time the opposite Faction might be at leisure, and have opportunity to crush those they called the Malecontents; and therefore though two Senators were sent from the Convention to the Army, to invite them to enter into the aforesaid Oath of Association, yet he declined it.

The Peace being thus concluded with the Turks, and the Polish Nobility, finding themselves unable a-

ny longer to subsist in the Field, by reason of the ill weather, and for want of Forrage and Provision, did about the latter end of October break up their Assembly; only lest a party of 2300 men in Arms for the Kings Guard, and agreed that a General Assembly of the Deputies of the several Palatinates should be held in the beginning of January, and there the Confederation begun in the Leaguer to be confirmed, and then to proceed to the Tryal and Condemnation of such of the Malecontents as should continue to absent themselves, and refuse the before recited Oath.

Hereupon the Army entered into a Counter-Confederation, wherein they declare, *They will defend the Liberty of their Country, and the Priviledges of the Nobles, which (they alledg'd) under pretence of adhering to the Royal Authority were violated, and endeavour'd to*

be suppress'd; and that therefore they were resolved to protect those of the Nobility, which were so severely prosecuted under the name of Malecontents, and disturbers of the Peace of the Kingdom, Titles which much more fitly belong'd to their Accusers.

Pursuant to this Declaration, the Army began to Advance somewhat towards Warsaw, which put the Court into great Consternation, but General Sobieski thought fit not to approach further than Löwitz, being willing to determine all differences by an amicable Composure; and accordingly after several Overtures, towards the end of March 73, an Accommodation was made upon the Terms following,

1. That all past Offences should be forgiven and forgotten.
2. That the Confederation made the last year by the Nobility, should

Should be Cancel'd and made void.  
 3. That all those, who had during  
 these unhappy misunderstandings  
 been Branded by the name of  
 Malecontents, Should on all oc-  
 casions, without exception or  
 distinction partake of the Kings  
 favours, with, and as well as, the  
 rest of the Nobility.

To confirm this good Intelligence, the Grand-General Sobieski, came to Warsaw with a numerous Train, where he was complemented on the part of the King by the Vice-Chancellor, and by the Weywode of Posen for the Senate; and in the name of the Nobility Assembled in the Diet by two of their Deputies, and by the said Diet it was ordered that he should be presented with 50 thousand Dollars, as an acknowledgment of his good Services; but he generously con sidering the present necessities of

the

the Publick, freely abated one third part thereof.

In Council he vigorously urg'd the regaining of that Honour, which by an unhappy Treaty had been lost the last Summer, and that it might never be said the free Crown of Poland, had for a day been Tributary to the Sworn Enemies of Christendom, opposed the payment of any of the Money agreed on; offering that With an Army of 60 thousand (if the State would take care for their pay) he did not doubt but to give a good account of this Summers Campaign; which much encouraged the Diet to resolve upon and prepare for a War, and in order thereunto, the Crown-Jewels, which they had before ordered to be Pawned, valued at 600 thousand Livres, were entrusted in his hands for securing the Army their Arrears; and so forthwith his Excellency departed to

to Sokal, where the Army was Rendevouz'd, extreamly satisfied with his Conduct.

In the mean time the Archbishop of Guesn<sup>i</sup> departed this life, April the 12th, 1673. and in his Room the King advanc'd the Bishop of Cujavia to succeed him.

The Grand Seignior understanding these resolutions and preparations in Poland, dispatcht thither the following Letter (though not delivered by the Chiaue till after the Kings death.)

**T**HOU the chief Prince of the Christ in People, Administrator of the Nazarene Kingdom of Poland, King Michael our Friend, may your Administration have an happy Issue. By these Letters We give you to understand that Achmet Bassa, our Grand Vizier, is the chief Administrator of our Domini-  
ons, the Dignity and Authority of whose

whose Ministry let God increase: We have not long since understood, that you refuse to pay our most Serene Mijesty the Tribute stipulated by the late Treaty between us and you; and to remove the Garrisons out of your places on the Frontiers; wherefore it appears clearer than the light, that you have broke the Peace that was concluded with me; Is it thus lawful for you in so short a time to violate the Peace? The Governors and Souldiers of our Frontier places have not done your Subjects any damage, nor given you any cause of Offence, wherefore then have you broke the Peace? And why have you provoked Me the March of the World to Anger? Wh<sup>t</sup>? Do your Souldiers think to delude us? Send us quickly the Tribute and the Gists, which by vertue of the Treaty (tho by you violated) and the promise of your Envoy, ought to have been paid on the day of

of St. Demetrius list past. Send them quickly if you will, that the ancient Treaties between us be preserved and re established: Send the Gifts, restore the Castles, repair the damages, and do it sufficiently, unless you desire to be by my Arms compelled to it. If you omit it, by the help of God, I will with innumerable Armies infest and destroy thy Poland. Be therefore ready for War, and send back my Messengers quickly, that I may know thy mind.

But these proud Menaces were in vain, the Invincible Sobieski had advanc'd to the banks of the River Nester, and by a Commanded Party sent out under the Conduct of the Crown Standard bearer, taken in the strong Town and Castle of Miedzibos, after an obstinate Resistance; as also Jaslowiec, and several other places, and brought off great numbers of Prisoners, from whom

whom he understood, that the Hussian Bassa lay on the other side the Nester with a Body of 40000 men, expecting a great Reinforcement to come up to him out of Asia, whereupon he resolv'd with all expedition to pass the River, and give them Battel, before the arrival of those Troops.

Accordingly having pass'd over the Army, he advanced towards the Turks, who lay commodiously entrench'd under the Walls of Cothim, greatly exceeding the Poles in number; and his Cavalry being on the 9th of Nov. 73. come within Cannon shot of their Leaguer, the Grand Marshal went in Person within Musket shot of the Enemies Camp, to observe in what posture they lay, and at his return call'd a Council of War, where it was resolv'd, that considering the want of Provisions, under which the Polish Army at present labour'd, it was

their best course to Attack the Infidels in their Trenches. Towards Evening his Foot and Train of Artillery came up, several little skirmishes having in the mean time pass'd between his foremost Troops, and those of the Enemy.

The next morning, Nov. 10. General Sobieski drew up the whole Army into Battalia, and having placed his Artillery (which consisted of 50 pieces of Cannon) most conveniently for annoying the Enemy, advanced in good Order, and with great resolution towards their Camp; and being come pretty near it, the Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia (Provinces formerly belonging to the Poles) revolted from the Turks, and came over to the Polish Army with 5000 men, immediately all things were ordered for the Attack; which was to be made in five several places, the Crown Watchmaster was posted

next

next the Neister, on the side of Czeczora, next him the General Sobieski, and then the under General Wisnowski, assisted by the Weywode of Kiovii, the other two were to be manag'd by the Troops of Lithuania; in which order they had beset the Enemy, but because reducing the Army into this posture took up much time, that night the Turks, who were not wanting in their defence, seemed to have some advantage over them; Collonel Danemark a brave Commander in the Crown Watchmasters Quarter, and Captain Jurozki, with many other Officers and common Soldiers being cut off, the Enemies los's was altogether as great.

That whole night the Polish Troops stood ready in Arms within Musket shot of the Enemies Retrenchment, and early next morning, Nov. 11. General Sobieski adventured again on foot to discover

F 2 the

the posture they were in, and the many of his Officers would have dissuaded from so hazardous an Attempt, continued in his Resolution to fall upon them. And now he ordered his Cannon to play very furiously on the Enemy, and having every where given the necessary Orders, encouraged his Troops with assurance of Victory, telling them, they fought not only for Honour, but also for the Liberty of their Countrey, and (what was yet infinitely more valuable) their Religion; and so marched with his drawn Sable in his hand on foot at the head of them till they came up to the Turks Entrenchments, and then mounted on Horseback, the like being done by the rest of the great Officers. The first discharge was of the Cavalry, who in the space of a quarter of an hour had made themselves Masters of the Enemies Retrenchments,

trenchments, and made great slaughter amongst them; upon which the foremost of the Infantry, who should have seconded the Horse in pressing on upon the Enemy, thinking they had already won the Battel, began to fall to Plundering, which the Turkish Horse perceiving, fell upon them, and did great Execution amongst them; and would have done much more, had not the Hussars come in to their assistance, who again put the Enemy into disorder, insomuch that *Hussein Bassi* who commanded the Turkish Army, finding himself unable any longer to stand the Shock, began to retreat with many thousands of his Men towards *Czrazo*, bat the *Wojwode of Bleski* and the *Sierur Riwowski* observing it, Intercepted his passage, and forced him to return back into the Battel, where General *Sobieski* with a party

F. 3 . Rencountred

Rencountred him, but being much inferior in number, and the *Turks* fighting (like their condition desperately) tho the General himself performed wonders as well by the Slaughters he made with his own Hands, as by the encouragement his Example and Words gave to his followers, yet things were like to have fallen into much confusion, had not the *Hussars* once more come in with incredible Resolution, and then the Battle seemed altogether as fierce as when it first began; so bravely did they behave themselves on both sides, but after a long and bloody dispute, the *Crescent* gave way to the *Cross*, the *Turks* were broken to pieces, leaving many thousands of their Companions dead on the place; so that the Field was covered with breathless bodies, and of those that endeavoured to escape the greatest part were drowned in the *Nesster*; so

so that of their whole Army which according to the modestest Computation consisted of between 30 and 40 thousand Men, there were not 5000 that escaped; and as there was no Quarters given during the heat of the fight, so consequently there were very few Prisoners; amongst the dead were found *Heybegh Bissi*, and *Solymin Bissi* two great Commanders; but their General *Hussun* had the luck to make his escape, and fled to *Caminiec*.

On the *Poles* side the loss was considerable, the General Quarter-master, the Crown-Hunter, the Lord *St. Trost*.<sup>i</sup> *Wolbramski*; the Lord *Rzeozky*, the Lord *Rozmurrrowski*, Captain of the *Hussars*, and many other Officers slain; besides those that were wounded.

After the fight ended the Soldiers had leave to Ransack the Enemies Leaguer, where they found

E. 4. great

great Booty, and to compleat the Victory, the next day they took the Castle of Cothim by Storm.

The joyful news of this Grand Victory (chiefly owing to the Courage and Conduct of General Sobieski) found Poland in Mourning; for in the very time that the same was gaining, King Michael after some weeks lingering Indisposition, departed this life at Lemburgh Nov. 10, 1673. whence his Corps was removed to Warsaw, where being Embalmed, it was (according to custom) to remain unburied, until after the Election of a new King.

## C H A P.

## C H A P. V.

General Sobieski Elected King;  
His sudden Conquest of the Ukraine in 1674. with 4000 Men he routed 60000 Tartars near Leopold, August 75. and in November following with 15000 chases before him above 100 thousand of the Enemy, &c.

T IS hard to imagin, much more to express what unusual transports the English Nation felt upon the Arrival of these two Different Tidings; Joy and Sorrow, like contrary Torrents, struggled in their Breasts, ready to overwhelm them with a general Astonishment. The death of their King in the flower of his Age (for he was but in his 35th. year, leaving the Kingdom not only engaged in a

F 3 . terrible

terrible War abroad, but (what was worse) Embroil'd and in danger of being torn to pieces by factions at home, and the Clashing Interests of Pretenders to the Crown, was matter of an afflictive Consideration: But on the other side, such a *Glorious Victory* just in the nick, seem'd a good Omen of future success, and that the Divine Favour designed not to abandon the State of Poland to the Malice and Cruelties of its Enemies, since it had so signally appeared for its preservation: And besides the present security, this prosperous Battel brought to their Affairs *Hilf Bissa* who was advancing with a numerous Host to reinforce, *Hussein Bissa* having upon the News of his total defeat, Retreated towards the *Dniubr*; The terror it struck into the Enemy, the encouragement it gave the Polish Soldierie, the influence it had on

Revolted

Revolted Provinces, and Wavering Friends, all vastly augmented the Import of it; for Kingdoms and States as well as Merchants, subsist as much by Reputation as by real Intrinsic strength; an instance whereof was soon found here, for immediately on this Blow to the Turks, the Envoy from the *Czar of Muscovy*, offered Poland in the Name of his Master an Assistance of 50 thousand Men against them, tho he very little observed this promise afterwards.

Nor was Sobieski wanting in the part of a discreet General, to Improve this Victory, but presently dispatcht some Troops under the Command of the Crown-standard-bearer into *Walachia*, the better to secure that Countrey in their Allegiance, and sent other Forces under the *Weywode of Braklow* to quarter round about *Czminiec*, and so strictly Blockade that place, that no provisions

provisions might be brought into it; after which, having disposed the rest of his Troops in the Winter Quarters, he came to Lemburgh resolving to reside there all the Winter to be near at hand in any emergency; nor could the Invitations of the Nobles, nor of the Queen Dowager her self, who wrote to him to be present at the Diet at *Habsburg* in January, about the Election, remove him; so much did he prefer the service and safety of his Country before the pursuing and advancing his own Interests.

January the 15th. 1673, the Diet met for the first time, and chose the Lord *Sielmiski* to be their Marshal, or Speaker; the generality of the Nobility seemed inclinable to make choice of a person qualified to Murray with the Queen Dowager, as well for their Assent to her Majesty, as in Good Husbandry for the Publicque,

to

to prevent the many Inconveniences that might accompany a New Queen, especially in point of Charge, when instead of one they must provide Dowries for two. Amongst the Candidates, Prince *Charles of Lorraine* seemed to stand fairest, for besides the Interest of the Empereur and the Queen Dowager, engaged in his favour, many of the Noblest greatly esteemed his person for the vigour of his *Toub*, and the Experience he had already had of Military Affairs; whilst those that opposed him, had only to alledge, that 'twas to be feared he would be too much addicted to the House of *Austria*. But all that this Diet agreed on considerable, was to appoint the time of Election to be the 20<sup>th</sup> of April following.

At which day they Reassembled accordingly, and began to adjust the Preliminaries, but General *Sobieski*

bieski arrived not at Warsaw till the 2d of May, making his entry then with great Solemnity; for besides his Guard of two Troops of Horse, and a Regiment of Dragoons, and his Train which were numerous of persons of Quality, most of the Nobility and Senators that were there went forth to meet him, at the Palace of Prince Radzevit Under Chancellor of Lithuania, he alighted and was with all his Retinue entertain'd at a Noble Banquet: The next day his Excellency went out of Town to pay his Respects to the Queen, and on the fourth of May was the first time he appeared in the Diet.

Where for several days following, there happen'd a long and brisk Contest between the Nobility and Gentlemen of Poland, and those of the Dutchy of Lithuania; the former proposing him the said General Sobieski to the Publick Choice as a person

person eminently deserving of the Republick, by the continued services he had render'd it, and particularly for the Victory obtained in the last Campaign over the Turks at Cookm, which next to the Divine Assistance they solely attributed to his great Courage and Conduct; and that at present being engaged in a War with so powerful an Enemy, they thought they could not make choice of any one, whose Experience in Military Affairs, and his other great Abilities could render more meriting the Crown than he: Adding, That a Foreign Choice would but engage them in Foreign Interests, which might perhaps be more regarded than the welfare of the Crown. The Lithuaners on the other side, urged the general Resolution of the Nobility of that Dutchy, not to admit of any Piasse (that is, a Native either of Poland or Lithuania)

*thuana*) for that they had found the ill consequences of it, during the late Kings Reign by the *Festions* some of the Nobility had stirred up against him; and therefore they *cugit* to chuse a Foreigner, and such a Prince, who besides his other endowments rendering him worthy of the *Crown*, could be a fit Husband for the Queen Dowager, and who was assisted by powerful *Alliances*, the better to enable the republick to carry on the present War against the *Turks*; on all which Considerations they knew none fitter to be their King than the Prince of *Lorrain*. Some there were that nominated the Prince of *Newburgh*, but their number was not considerable; but after all these Disputes, General *Sobieski* was by plurality of Vote, and indeed at last almost unanimously Electected King on the 21st. of May 1674. with the great Applause of

of the People of that Kingdom.

And accordingly the Bishop of *Cracow* in the absence of the Archbishop of *Gnesna* (who was sick) did with the usual solemnities publickly declare him King by the name of *John the third King of Poland, Great Duke of Lithuania, &c.* Who forthwith was graciously pleased to promise of his own free will and motion, That the Queen Dowager should be provided for according to her high Quality, and extraordinary Merit; as also, that the *Arrears* of the Army should be forthwith discharged out of his own Revenues, seeing the Publick could hardly do it at present. He also expressed himself willing to Confer the Command of Grand Marshal, or General, on Prince *Demetrius Wiesnowski*, Uncle to the late King, and that of Lieutenant General of the

the Crown (thereby becoming vacant) to the *Palatine* of *Kiovia*, but as he signified his Resolution to prosecute the War against the *Turks* with the utmost vigour, or oblige them to an Honourable Peace, and to that purpose that he would at his own particular charge raise 1000 Foot, and maintain them during the War, to encourage the *Senators* and other Great Men of the Kingdom to do the like proportionably; so he desired that he might retain the command of General in his own hands till this Campaign be ended, for that the present urgent Affairs of the Kingdom were like to prevent his Coronation before the Campaign; which the Nobility assented to: As likewise that the Article offered in the *Pacti Conventi* obliging the King not to Resign the Crown on any occasion whatsoever, should be omitted.

The

The 15th. of May died the Archbishop of *Gnesna* scarce warm in his place, and the King raised the Bishop of *Culm*, a Person of great esteem and merit, to succeed him in that dignity. The Queen Dowager by the consent of the King and Diet had a yearly Revenue of 200 thousand Guilders Assigned her, with liberty to reside in any place within the Polish Territories, except *Cracow*, or some other fortified places on the Borders of *Silesia*; and her Majesty made choice of *Thorne* in *Prussia* for her Residence.

Tho his Majesty was most solicitous for carrying on the War, yet the Nobility and Senators were generally as Remiss therein, for tho they had promised him at first maintainance for 60 thousand Men, he now desired it but for 40000, and yet such were their Dissensions and Jealousies as would not permit

permit them to consent thereunto.

In the mean time the Muscovites pretending Friendship with the Poles, and that they would oppose the common Enemy, had on the contrary only fallen upon Doroskensko, Head of the Rebel Cossacks and recovered many places in the *Ukrain* to inlarge their Territories that way ; However the Great Cham of Tartary, and the Grand Seignior with their Forces hastened thither to oppose the Muscovites, and in short time had over-run another great part of that Countrey ; so that the whole Province was like to be intirely lost. wherefore to give what Assistance he could in such an unfortunate posture of Affairs : King John seeing no Recruits or Money could be obtained, departed from Warsaw on the 22th. of August towards the Frontiers, appointing a Rendevouz of that small Army he had,

had, to be held on the 15th. of September ; they being not above 15 or 16000 Men Effective.

'Tis true Romidinowski the Muscovitish General had a vast Army consisting of above 100 thousand Men, encamped near the River Dnester, but did little or no service with them, being diverted by the Turks, who knowing the Suspicious, Jealous Nature of that People, caused Reports to be spread, that the Poles had made their own Terms, and were clapping up a Peace with the Fort, without including or giving them notice of it ; serving themselves at this Stratagem, the Turks and Tartars without any confide-rab'e opposition had possessed themselves of the whole *Ukrain*, except two or three places, and at last besieged the Great City *Hirman*, which having assaulted with great fury, and the Muscovites, who

who promised to relieve it, being instead thereof on a sudden repassed the *Dniester* and Retreated, those of the Town surrendered upon Articles to have their Lives and Goods saved; but the *Barbarous Enemy* without any regard to his capitulation, put all the Inhabitants and People that had fled thither from all parts round about for shelter, Men, Women, and Children to the Sword; so that of *100 thousand Souls* very few remained alive within the space of few Hours.

About the beginningning of *October* the Troops of *Lituania* consisting of about *12000* came up to the King of *Poland*, so that then he was *30000* strong, and having held a Council of War at *Slotzow* on the Frontiers, resolved to March in the Head of them into the *Ukrain* and fall upon the Enemy, casting aside all further Treaty,

ty, which now again the *Grand Vizier* (since his Master the *Grand Seignior* had repassed the *Danube* on his return towards *Constantinople*) had made overtures of, on purpose to amuse the *Poles*, and torment the Jealousies of the *Muscovites*, and so divide them.

Accordingly his Majesty sending forth the *Weywode of Russia* with a considerable party to learn the Condition of the Enemy, who near the Walls of *Caminiec* surpriz'd and defeated *1000 Turkish Horse*; and brought away *150* of them Prisoners, did in Person march to *Barr* a City in the *Ukrain*, which he stormed so furiously that he soon became Master thereof: The *Turks* and *Tartars* that were there flying to the Castle, which proved not long their shelter, but on the *18* of Nov. was forced to surrender upon discretion: The *Turks* his Majesty generously sent away with a Convoy

Convoy to Caminiec ; but the Lipher Tartars were distributed for purchase as Slaves amongst the Soldiers of Lithuania. Next his Victorious Majesty advanced to the City Mohilow on the Dniester, a place of great Importance, as being the pass into Moldavia, which quickly surrendered to his Arms, as likewise did Sciana, Kalmick and above 40 other places of Podolia; but at this time the Forces of Lithuania would needs leave his Majesty and return home, alledging they were not able to bear the Rigor of the season it being now Dec. 74. but his Majesty with his gallant Poles resolved still to continue the Campaign, and push on his good Fortune, scarce a week passing, but some considerable Post or other was yielded to him ; the Turks, tho they had very considerable Forces in those parts not daring to make Head against him.

Towards the beginning of January, his Majesty took in Raskaw, a Considerable place on the Dniester, wherein were 1600 Turks, of whom the Foot were all Cut to pieces, but the Cavalry made their Escape, the Polish Horse being so wearyed with continual Service, that they could not pursue them ; So that now his Majesty had Subdued all that part of the Ukraine which lies Westward of the Nisper, Excepting the City of Czebryn, the Residence of Drosinsk, whom He Endeavoured by a Treaty to Reduce to Obedience, and the other made Shews of Complying therewith, upon the Demands following, viz. 1. That the Cossacks shall continue in the free Exercise of the Greek Religion, without any Disturbance whatsoever ; 2. That a Bishop or Arch-bishop of their Church, shall have a place, and sit in the Senate : 3. That a part of the Ukraine shall be set apart for their Army. 4. That the King at his Coronation shall confirm all their Priviledges, and these Articles upon Oath ; 5. That the Republick shall declare whether they have need of the Service of the Cossacks, and on what Conditions they desire it. 6. That the Deputies which the Cossacks shall send to the Dyt, shall be received, and treated

ted with the same Respect as the Deputies of the Dukedom of Lythuania, or of the Kingdom of Poland; 7. That they shall continue their Commerce with their Neighbours as heretofore: And Lastly, That they may Erect Printing-Houses, Schools, &c. But nothing Succeeded Effectually on these overtures, for Dorofensko was but Playing his own Game between the Poles and the *M'scorites*, and friend to neither, further than his Interest led him.

In April 75. The Turks and Tartars began in Numerous Bodies to take the Field. King John who had held out in those parts all the Winter without any considerable Recruits, whereby his small Army was much Weakned, so that it was generally believed he would be Necessitated to quit the *Ukrain*, yet Supported by his Natural Courage, he Resolv'd not to Stir a Foot, but on the last Extremity, and therefore Reinfore'd the Garrisons at *Mohilow*, *Nimirov*, *Braclaw*, *Kalmick*, and *Bialazierkiew*; Which being done, he left not Forces enough to deserve the Name of an Army to keep the Field, had not his Valour and Conduct, like a Figure advanc'd in place in Arithmetick, rendered

dred them Virtually as many thousands, as they were Numerally Hundreds.

In May, the King made a Step to *Zlakow*, Eight Leagues from *Leopold*, where he had a Consultation with several Senators of the Kingdom, Remonstrating to them the just Reason he had to Complain of being neglected, since after a Campaign of Seven Months, in which by an handful of Men so great Advantages had been procured to the Crown, by Restoring under its Obedience the greatest part of the *Ukrain*, and in which both his Majesty in his own Person, and all his Souldiers had Suffered so much through the Scarcity of Provisions they found in many places, being forc'd to eat Horses, Dogs, &c. for their Sustenance; together with Innumerable Fatigues and Dangers; Yet no Care had been taken at home to furnish him with Supplies Necessary, or to Enable him to Recruit his Army, which was now become so Weak as not to be longer able to keep the Field; His Majesty having hitherto been Necessitated to maintain the War almost wholly at his own Proper Charges; Which yet under all these Perplexities he Resolved to con-

But whatever Instances he made, little was done towards his Supply; However, he return'd to the Army, and kept his Head Quarters at *Leopol*; And it was but high time to assi re the People of those parts, by his Royal Presence, Who otherwise were just ready to abandon their Habitations, by Reason of those vast Swarms of *Turks* and *Tartars*, which they had Intelligence were every day pouring into their Neighbourhood, amounting in all, to the Number of 200 Thousand or upwards.

On the 17th of *August* 1675 A Council was held of the Cheif Commanders of the *Turks* and *Tartars*, in the Presence of the Great *Cham* him self, and *Ibrahim Bassa*, where it was Resolved to Attempt, First, the Town of *Slotskow*, and afterwards to possess themselves of *Leopol*, where they understood the King of *Poland* then was Quarter'd, having not in all above 14000 men with him, for the *Lithuanian* Troops had not yet Join'd him. Pursuant hereunto, on the 22d of that Month *Sultan Nuradin* being on his March, with 40 Thousand Selected *Tartars*, the Flower of their whole Army; Accompanied besides with the Eldest Son of *Cham*, and *Sultan Aquigitary*, and their Troops,

nd

and many others of the most Eminent Officers, as *Volunteers*, in this Expedition; So that the whole Body Consisted of at least Sixty Thousand; With which Formidable Force, *Sultan Nuradin* on the 23d early in the Morning appeared before the Town and Castle of *Slotskow*, eight Leagues from the Polish Camp at *Leopol*. He immediately made an Assault; and continued it till two in the Afternoon, with all Imaginable Fury; But the *Palatine of Russia* who Commanded there, had so well disposed of his Men and of his Cannon, that with very little loss, he destroyed great Numbers of Infidels; who being thereby Extreamly discouraged, quitted their Enterprize, and Marched towards *Leopol*.

Where his Majesty having received Intelligence both of their Repulse at *Slotskow*, and of their Advance towards him, presently Ordered the Cannon to be continually Fired from the Castle, to give warning to all the Neighbouring Garrisons to be upon their Guard, then went and Visited the Camp, and gave the necessary Orders for the safety of his Queen and the young Princes, who were at the same time in that City; For he was Resolv'd to venture All in the De-

of his Country, and Common Cause of  
Chriftendom.

Things being thus Setled, his Ma-  
jesty went up to an High Hill, from whence  
he could obſerve three Leagues Distance  
round aboue, and about Noon perceived  
by the Clouds of Dust that were raised,  
The Approach of the Enemy.

The Kings Camp lay about a Mile  
from Leopol, on the East-side in a Valley  
ſhut up by ſeveral Hills, ſomewhat be-  
yond the Camp; that Way the Enemy  
was to approach, there was an Ascent of  
about 300 paces, and having Marcht as  
far on the top of the Hill, you deſcend  
again by a very narrow Way amidst a  
Wood that had lately been Cut, at the  
Bottom of which Deſcent there was a  
Plain by which the *Tartars* muſt nece-  
ſarily paſs to Engage them: The King  
Commanded Prince Rudzevil his Brother  
in Law, to Poſt himſelf with ſome Troops  
for the Guard of a Paſſ on the Right  
hand of his Camp; And General Karis-  
ki on the Left, cauſed ſeveral Piecēs of  
Cannon to be planted on a Hill, from  
whence they might command the Plain  
through which the *Tartars* were to paſs,  
and

and Lined the Wood on each ſide of the  
Narrow Way with ſeveral Companies of  
Muſqueters; Then his Maſtety cauſed  
ſome Troops of Horſe with all the Vo-  
luntiers to advanſe into the Plain, to Op-  
poſe the Enemy, who about four in the Af-  
ternoon appeared in ſuch Numbers, that  
all the Plain was cover'd with them; In  
the mean time, the King from an Hill ob-  
ſerv'd the Countenance of the Enemy,  
and gave the neceſſary Orders, and cauſed  
ſeveral other Troops of Horſe to Ad-  
vanſe before him, and being followed  
with Six Troops of *Huffars*, which he  
poſted on the Right and Left of the Way,  
in the midst of the Copſe or Low-wood,  
ſo advantagiously that they appeared to  
be far more in Number than indeed they  
were, his Maſtety with a Natural Air of  
Gallantry uſual to him in time of Acti-  
on, and a chearful Countenance Prela-  
guing Viſtory, Entraſed himſelf into the  
Plain, Encouraged his Souldiers, telling  
them he came there with a full Resoluti-  
on either to Conquer with them, or to  
dye with them; and having thrice with a  
loud Voice pronounced by Way of Invo-  
cation, the Name of JESUS, and giving  
the Souldiers all his Benediction, he brisk-  
ly Advanc'd in the Head of them toward

the Enemy ; And now the Fight began to be sharp on all sides, His Majesty omitting no part of his Office either as to Courage or Conduct, but perform'd both the parts of a most prudent General, and of a most Valiant Sooldier, and by his Example inspiring all the rest of his Officers and Souldiers, so that with this small handful of men, he made those vast Multitudes begin to fly before Night, leaving great Numbers slain upon the place. And for a Testimony of a Compleat Victory, their Great and onely Standard which they always carry before them, was taken.

His Majesty would gladly have pursued the Enemy further, but that the Night was dark, and he feared lest the *Cham* vvith the rest of the Troops might come up to their Assistance. In this great Action the most Memorable Victory that has been Atcheived in our Age, or indeed almost in any other, the King had not vvith him above 4000 men (The rest being left to secure the City of *Lopol*.) and of those scarce 1500 came up to Execution; And vvith such a Party thus to defeat by plain downright fighting an Army of Threescore Thousand Combatants, seems altogether prodigious or miraculous ; yet so

so great vvas the fright and Consternation that the Tartars vvere in, that they fled that one Night as many Leagues as they had Marched three days before, and to make the more hast, left behind them that little Baggage they had brought vwith them.

Nor was the Confusion less in the Camps of the *Cham* and *Ibrahim Bassz*, upon seeing their Companions returning in this disorder from an expedition from which they had promised themselves so much advantage ; But after some days Recruiting and Consideration, to shew that they were not dismisse at this ill success, 'twas resolved to March with all their Forces towards the King of *Iceland* ; And in order thereto, 2000 *Footmen* and a strong body of Horse, were sent out to Attacque a small Castle near *Bizeziani*, in which were only 60 Poles, who yet so bravely Behaved themselves, that they repulsed the Infidels with great loss ; which so much daunpt their Spirits, that they would not proceed on their intended design upon the City of *Bizeziani*. But on the contrary, the *Polish Crown-Ensign*, who Commanded there, making a Sally with a Party of Horse, fell upon the Rear of the *Tartars*, killed many of them,

and made the whole Body mend their pace.

Soon after 10000 *Tartars* advancing somewhat near the City *Leopol*, the King sent out the Lord *Harkovinsky* with a good Body of Horse against them, who after a brisk Engagement forced them to take to their heels; leaving a great number dead behind, tho in this Action there were several Brave Polish Gentlemen likewise slain.

In September the *Lithuanian Troops* being come, the King was no longer content to make good his Post at *Leopol*, but would also with that small Army not then above 15000, advance to seek out the Enemy, who were at least seven times as many in Number. But left his Royal Consort, and the Young Princes still at *Leopol*, being willing they should remain there, to keep the people of those parts in heart, who might otherwise for fear abandon their Habitations, and leave the Country desolate, but by this means were induced to continue at their Dwellings, considering that the King, his Queen and Children, were exposed to the same danger as They.

His Majesty understanding that the Enemy had Besieged *Podissi*, did intend

to

to March on the 15th of September to Relieve it, but on the 14<sup>th</sup> received Intelligence of its being Surrendred, and Twelve Thousand Persons made Prisoners, and the Town first plundered and then Burnt, though they had expressly Capitulated to March away with their Persons and Goods. Upon Advice of which, His Majesty on the 17<sup>th</sup>, held a Council of War at *Lembergh*, where several of the Senators advised not to Adventure with so few Forces against such a Mighty Enemy; But His Majesty Heroickly told them, That he would not sit still and see so many poor Christians carried into Slavery, and his Territories laid desolate; But was resolv-ed to Remedy it, or perish in the At-tempt. And so Marched forwards the same day towards the Enemy; who were then set down before *Buzow*, but upon notice of his Advance, raised their Seige, and Marched with all their Forces to *Trembowla*, which they Invested. A d *Ibrahim Bassa* the Turks General, sent to summon the Garrison to Surrender; who Answered, That if they came thither in hopes of meeting with any Booty or Plunder in the place, they were much de-ceived, For there were only Soldiers and Peasants who defended it, and had nothing

to lose but their Lives, which they were resolved to sell very dear. His Stout Answer much incensed the Turks, so that in 14 days which they continued the Seige, they shot above 2000 Cannon Bullets into the Town, and 500 Fireballs, and sprung divers Mines, though without effect, and stormed several times, but were repulsed with great loss, and yet continued obstinate to pursue the Siege, till happening by Chance to Intercept a Peasant charged with a Letter from the King to the Gouvernour, in which His Majesty assured him, That he was coming in Person with his whole Army to Relieve him, and that in order thereto he had already pass'd such a River, and was Marching directly towards the Enemy; Immediately upon which (such was the Terror of King Sobieski's name to the Infidels) Ibrahim Bassa gave order for dislodging the Cannon from the Batteries which consisted of about 100 peices, and to March towards Caminiec, and the next day decampt his whole Army and followed them, Marching above Fifteen Leagues in so much Confusion and Consternation, that he Commanded the Tartars to keep near him to cover his March, just as if he had been routed in Battel, and a Victorious

Enemy

Enemy were in the pursuit of him; and thought themselves not secure till they had Entrencht themselves under the protection of the Canons of Caminiec; a thing almost incredible, that an Army of 15, or (at most) Sixteen Thousand should, force an Army of 100 Thousand and upwards to raise two Sieges with so much disorder and precipitation.

Nay when lodged under the Walls of Caminiec, they yet thought not themselves safe; For the King advancing after them thatway, Ibrahim Bassa held a Council of War, where it was resolved not to stand an Engagement with the Poles, but to pass the Niestir, and March away towards Walachia, which was done accordingly, but not so suddenly, but part of the Kings Troops under the Lord Lubomirski fell upon their Rear, and slew great Numbers of them.

And also the King forthwith caused several Troops to Advance one each side of the Niestir, with such good success that the said Lubomirski seized on the Enemies Bridge, Cutting in pieces all those that were left to Guard it, and the Night following the Lord Konski, General of the Artillery, met with 500 Waggons drawn by above 2000 Oxen, that were coming from

from Caminie to pass that Bridge, which he took, destroying their Convoy, and releasing a great many Christians, whom the Infidels were carrying into Slavery; And the Soldiers being for their Encouragement allowed the Plunder, possessed themselves of a rich booty, as well in money as goods, wherewith those Waggons were laden.

His Majesty ordered that the Boats which Composed the Bridge before mentioned, should be carried and laid up in some place of security, to be made use of as occasion should serve the next Spring. And then being informed, That the Turks in the fear they were in of being further pursued, had marched night and day, and again repassed the Dniow, as also that the Tartars were returned home by the way of Bialogrod, resolved to put his Army into Winter Quarters, and to endeavour to settle Affairs at home, so as he might early take the Field next Spring. And accordingly His M<sup>aj</sup>esty on the 12th of November, arrived at Zulkiem, three Leagues from Leopol, where, as he was most joyfully received of his Queen and the Young Princes his Children, so no less almost was the Joy of all the people, Crowding to behold, salute, and Welcome

come home the Common Father and Deli- verer of their Country.

---

## CHAP. V.

*The King Crowned ; Obtains another great Victory over the Turks and Tartars ; The Articles of Peace, The Magnificent Entertainment of his Excellency the English Ambassador.*

IT was now high time to prepare for the Solemnity of the Kings Coronation; for by the Constitution of that Kingdom, there are several things which a Prince Elect cannot perform till that Ceremony be past. Therefore Jan. 17. the Corps of the late King Michael Wisniewski was Convey'd from Warsaw in a Chariot, drawn by Six Horses, attended with all the Officers of his Household, and many Persons of Quality, to Cracow, where their present Majesties were lately Arrived ; Waited upon by almost all the Nobility of the Kingdom ; The Body of

of King *Casmire* which had been sent for out of France, was also brought thither, and on one and the same day were perform'd the Funerals of both those Kings, with the usual Ceremonies and becoming Respects to their Memories: Which being Dispatcht, on the Second of February 1676. King *John Sobieski*, and his Queen, were Crowned in the Castle of *Cracow*, with all the Pomp and Magnificence Imaginable, and the next day his Majesty Received the Homage of all the Senators, Nobility, &c. And the French Ambassador presented to his Majesty a Solemn Declaration of the King his Master, by which he Adopted the Queen of Poland his Daughter, Declaring that accordingly She should upon all Occasions be lookt upon and Treated as a Daughter of France; And on the eighth of March following her Majesty was happily delivered of a Young Princess. The King Applying himself to Supply the Vacancies, made the Prince *Lubomirski* Grand Marshal of the Kingdom; The Lord *Siniawski* Mareschal of the Court; on Prince *Demetrius Wisnowsky*, Palatine of *Belz*, He bestow'd the Command of General of the Forces of the Kingdom; and that of Lieutenant General, void

(125)  
by his Removal on *Jabłownowski* Palatine of *Russia*.

In June 76. the Sultan *Nuradin* with the two Sons of the *Cram* of *Tartary*, pass'd the *Niester* with a great Body of Men, and sent out parties to Ravage the Country; And *Ibrahim Boffa* with his *Turks* Advanced to several Posts about *Caminiac*. In the mean time, tho' very good Resolutions were taken at the last Diet, yet so negligent had they been in the several Palatinates to put them in Execution, that the King had neither men nor money to make Resistance: However he Ordered what Troops he had to March towards *Leopol*, to a *Rendezvous* there; And being destitute of all other means, Issued out his Letters for Convoking the *Arrierban* for the Defence of the Kingdom.

About August 76. His Excellency *Lawrence* Ambassador from the King of Great *Brittain*, to his Majesty of Poland, being Arrived at *Danzesck*; the Queen of Poland soon after came thither also in her Way for France, to Drink the Waters of *Burbon* for the Recovery of her Health, (though afterwards that Journey was laid aside) of whom he had Audience;

Audience ; and having performed his Complement to her M<sup>t</sup> sty, presented the Young Prince<sup>s</sup>, to whom his Majesty of Great Britain was prayed to be God-father, with a very rich and Noble Jewel on the part of his said Majesty, and so passed on to Poland ; Where he was Received with all Demonstrations of Respect and Kindness, suitable to his Character and Person.

The Turks and Tatars began now to appear very formidable, and yet continued so sensible of their last years defeats, and so afraid of the very Name of King Sobieski, That they desired nothing more than Peace, for which purpose the Grand Seignior by the Prince of Moldavia made an Overture for a Treaty ; Nor were the King of Polands Affairs in a Condition to refuse such an Offer, and so Commissioners were sent. In the meantime to omit nothing for the publick safety , the King understanding that the Turks were on their March towards *Uzslavie*, about Six Leagues beyond *Camnic* ; He Marched on the sixth of September from *Javorow* with intention to Releive it, but by the Cowardice or Treachery of the Gouvernour, the same was yielded with little or no resistance, and Barnt, as likewise they did

did two or three other considerable places, and were Marching towards *Trembowla*. Whereupon His Majesty vwith all Expedition Advanced, and leaving all his Baggage at *Zorawno* to make more haste, on the 24th of October fell upon the Enemies Vanguard, and killed many, putting the rest into disorder, but the Tatars being 30 Thousand strong, Rallied, and came down on the whole Polish Army, where a bloody Fight continued from Noon till Evening, and in conclusion the Infidels were put to flight in great Confusion ; but His Majesty being vastly inferior in Number, not above 15 or 16000 to oppose near 150 Thousand, had abundance of brave men Killed and Wounded.

These ill Successes on the Turks part the more easily disposed them to a Peace , which soon after was Concluded on the following Articles, very honourable and advantagious to the Polish Crown, viz.

1. That the Treaties concluded with the late King Michael, should be quite abolished, and no more account in the least be had of them.
2. That as for what concern'd Podolia, the Turks should retain *Camnic*, with a certain Circuit of Ground round it ; and concerning the *Ukrain* the greatest part, as .

as Bialacirkew, Pawloz, Galnick, Memocrow,  
&c. to be quitted to the Poles; so that  
what was left to the Turk was inconfide-  
rable, and mostly under Dorosensko.

3. All Prisoners and Slaves to be set at  
Liberty, and no further Hostility to be  
permitted.

4. The Christian Religion to be freely  
Exercised in all places that the Turks re-  
tain, by this Treaty.

5. That the Turks should Renounce  
their pretensions to the Monies promis-  
sed them by the Treaty of Leopol, and  
the Hostages given on that Account to be  
Released.

6. That the Turks and Tartars should  
promise a strict Alliance to the Poles, and  
assist them against their Enemies.

7. That the Custody of the Holy Se-  
pulchre shall be restored to the Francif-  
cans, to prevent all differences on that Ac-  
count.

The Peace being thus happily conclud-  
ed, and the Infidels retired; His Majes-  
ty of Poland came back in November to  
Zulkiem, where His Excellency my Lord  
Hinde the English Ambassador had Audi-  
ence in a most splendid manner, being  
Conveyed in the Kings Richest Coach,  
and

and received by the Mareschal of the  
Court at the Stairs, who Conducted him  
to the Chamber of Presence, where His  
Majesty received him standing under a ve-  
ry rich Canopy of State, Cloathed in a  
long Robe of Cloth of Gold, and a Vest  
of Cloth of Silver. After the usual For-  
malities of the Audience were over, and  
that the King had for some time enter-  
tained His Excellency in more familiar  
discourses, He was pleased to take him  
into the Queens Apartment, His Excel-  
lency every where meeting with a Reccep-  
tion full of the highest Kindness and E-  
steem from their Majesties, who as a fur-  
ther instance thereof, were pleased to In-  
vite His Excellency to an Extraordinary  
Supper prepared in a large and stately  
Room, His Excellency being seated on  
the Kings Right-hand, and next to him,  
as likevise on the Queens Left-hand sev-  
eral persons of the greatest Quality in  
that Kingdom. After Supper, vvhich  
lasted several Hours, and vvas served in  
vwith great Magnificence, His Excellency  
vwas Conducted back to his place of Re-  
sidence with the King Coaches, &c. The  
next day all the Senators and other Per-  
sons of Quality made their Visits to His  
Excellency, vvhich he returned the day  
fol-

following; And on the 13th of November had his Audience of *Congee* of their Majesties, in Order to his Return home. He hastening to Nimeguen, where he assisted as one of the Plenipotentiaries for mediating a General Peace.

In December following His Most Christian Majesty in Testimony of his Respects to His Majesty Commanded his Ambassador Resident in that Court to invest His Majesty with the Order of the *Holy Ghost*, which Ceremony was performed with extraordinary Magnificence; The said Ambassador at the same time, making to both their Majesties several Presents from the King his Master, which were valued at some millions of Livres.

## C H A P. VI.

*Of the Actions of his Maj. of Poland afterwards; and particularly in his late Expedition for the Relief of the Empire, at the Raising of the Siege of Vienna, and since to this Time.*

HIS Majesty of Poland having thus Restor'd Peace to his Dominions, than which after such long Confusions and Hazards nothing could be more welcome or advantagious to his Subjects, did not during that Repose, abandon Himself to private Pleasures, nor at all Slacken his Royal Care for the publick Welfare and their Future Security: But applyed himself with all Diligence to Repair those Impressions which the late Incursions from abroad, and Disturbances at home, had made upon the Realm. To provide for the due and equal Administration of Justice, and placing fit Persons in Offices of Importance, and for the Management of Weighty Affairs: To Recon-

cile

cile and put a period to those Factions which had been nourished amongst the Grandees, by the secret Enemies of that Crown ; To fortify himself with such necessary Alliances as might conduce to the Common Utility of Christendom ; and in a word, accommodating his Vigilant Endeavours to all those prudential Arts of Government that render a people safe and happy, and are in themselves no less laudable and necessary Offices of a good Prince, though perhaps not so fam'd and glorious as the Atcheivements of War and Trophies of Victory.

Amongst the rest he entred into a Treaty with the Czar of Muscovy, which held a long time for the Adjustment of several points in debate ; for though they earnestly pressed him to a New Rupture with the Port, offering great Assurances, yet His Majesty reflecting how much they had fail'd formerly in their promises of that kind, was cautious of embarking himself in a new War without sufficient security that he should not still be left in the lurch when he might have most occasion to expect the aid of their Forces.

But in the beginning of the year 1683. Intelligence dily arriving of the vast preparations the Turks were making for Invading

Invading Hungary and other Neighbouring Parts of the Empire ; His Majesty thought he could no longer in Prudence for his own Safety, Nor in Conscience for the general Cause of Christendom, sit any longer still without endeavouring to oppose the Designs of the Infidels.

And therefore caused a Diet to be held in February, where the matter being debated, It was concluded, That Twenty Thousand Men should be forthwith raised for the Defence and Security of that Kingdom in the Present Conjunction ; And that the said Resolution should stand good tho' the Dyer should happen to be unseasonably broken up through the Protestation of any of the Deputies, which too often happens.

And Count Wallenstein being sent Ambassador from his Imperial Majesty to the Crown of Poland, did on the second of April, 1683. Conclude and Sign an Alliance, whereby the Emperour obliged himself to Act with an Army of Sixty Thousand Men against the Turks, and the King of Poland promised to have between Thirty and Forty Thousand Men in the Field the Summer following for the assistance of the Empire ; Which League was approved of by the Dyer, who on

the fourth of that Month broke up their Assembly with great satisfaction to all Parties.

There was at that time a *Turkish Chieftain* present in the *Polish Court*, who endeavoured all he could to divert His Majesty from entering into this Engagement, declaring that the *Cham of Tartary* with a mighty Army would fall into that Kingdom, if any Assistance were given the Emperour from thence. And it was also reported, as if the Minister of a certain Christian King was not wanting also underhand to cast in Rubs to hinder His Majesty from those Resolutions. But however, so it was, that the Threatnings of the one, & Insinuations of the other were not regarded, but His Majesty remain'd still steadfast in his purpose of opposing the Progress of the *Ottoman Arms*; which Pious Inclinations, the Justice of Heaven has since Rewarded with such stupendious Successes, as must render his Name and Memory the delight and wonder of all Posterity.

I shall neither weary the Reader with a tedious deduction of the Original Occasions and Progress of the disturbances in *Hungary*, begun at first by several Great Men of that Kingdom (*Roman Catholicks*)

on

on pretence of their Liberties being violated, and afterwards unhappily continued and fomented by the unnecessary Severities practised upon the Protestants of that Country; Which the *Turk* taking the Advantage of, offered them his protection, and on that quarrel seemed to ground his present Expedition; Nor shall I undertake to give a particular Account of that most memorable Siege of *Vienna*, since the same is sufficiently publisht to the World by other Pens; But briefly summ up the most remarkable passages wherein His Majesty of *Polonia* was Concern'd.

The Intelligence of the *Turks* Advance with a vast Army, extreamly startled the Emperour, the rather for that at the same time, He had Advice that the *French* were drawing together great Forces towards *Germany*; So that he was under Apprehensions they would have taken the Advantage of this Juncture to fall upon the Empire on that side; But whether it were an effect of the Generosity of the most Christian King, or that he omitted it on the earnest Request of the *Pope*, who wrote to him on that occasion, or that he waited to see first the success of the *Ottoman Arms*, or for whatever other Reasons, so

it was, That he attempted nothing of that kind.

The Imperial Army under the Command of the Duke of Lorrain, had Besieged New-Hausel (a strong Town taken some years since from the Empire by the Turks) where they had advanced with good hopes of being quickly Masters of it, when express Order came from the Emperour to Raise that Seige, and put Forces into Cormora, Raab, and Presburgh, esteemed the Bulwarks of Christendom, and which it was rationally supposed the Turks would first Attempt, and not leave behind them Garrisons of such Importance; and therefore great Care was taken to fortify them, whilst the Imperial City of Vienna, not looking upon it self in such sudden danger, was not so well provided for.

The Duke of Lorrain used all the Endeavours of a prudent General to secure his Retreat from Newhauzel; but his Forces were so discouraged at the Raising of the Siege, that when the Infidels from the Garrison fell upon them, the Rear-guard made little opposition, but hastned their March to save themselves, and so exposed the Infantry, which the Duke had placed behind in certain Houches to Flank the Enemy, to inevitable destruction, amongst

mongst whom was the Count deTaxis, descended of one of the best Families in Spain. The Duke with the rest of the Army retreated towards the Isle of Schut.

In the mean time the Troops intrusted with the Guard of an important Pass at Vaaag, revolted to Count Teckeley, Chief of the Malcontentes in Hungary, and Confederate with the Turks, who thereby finding the way open, past the Vaaag, and advanced to the Banks of the Danube; and building a Bridge above Papas, carried over their Infantry, whilst their Cavalry and Baggage Marched round, and came over the Bridge at Papas-Town, and presently sent out Parties which Harrassed and Plundered and Burnt all the Country; And one great Detachment following the Imperial Army fell upon their Reer, who by the suddenness of the Enemies coming, and the Bruit of their vast Numbers, were so amaz'd, that notwithstanding all the Duke could do, his Cavalry abandoned his Foot, and retired towards Vienna; and though the Chevalier of Savoy (Son of the late Count of Soiffsons) and Count Taaff, made a brave resistance, (wherein the former was slain) yet the Turks became Master of the Baggage, and therein of a Booty valued at Three Hundred

dred Thousand Crowns. The greatest part of the Dukes Infantry secured themselves in the Isle of Schut, and were in eminent hazard of being all lost, had not the Duke quickly brought back his Horse, and forc'd a passage to their Relief, and put part of them (as ordered before) into Raab, Comorra, and Presburgh, and with the rest and his Cavalry withdrew near Vienna; For which Cities sake this disaster may be counted happy, for if these Forces had not been thus driven thither, it would not have been able to defend it self against the unexpected Siege which immediately followed.

For upon Advice of this near approach of the Enemy, Their Imperial Majesties and the Court, on the 7th of July, left Vienna, and went thence to Linz, and afterwards to Passaw; but before they were gone far from the City, had the affliction to behold all the Towns, Villages and Houses on the other side the Danube on Fire by the Enemy, who wherever they came gave those Flaming Testimonies of their Cruelty.

Soon after the Duke of Lorrain thought fit also to retire with his Cavalry, and what Forces he could spare, leaving thereunder the Governour Count Starem-

bergh,

bergh, Twelve Thousand Men Effectives which with the Standing Garrison compleated the whole about Fifteen Thousand Soldiers, besides the Scholars, Merchants, and Handicrafts-men, who were able to bear Arms, and did continual duty.

On the fourteenth of July the City was invested by the Turkish Army, consisting in all of about 150 Thousand Men, against which most Formidable Power, and all their Assaques, wherein they were not wanting either in Courage or Skill, but did more mischief by their Mines than their Batteries, the Garrison though but ill provided, did yet by the Resolution and Encouragement of their Incomparable Governor, bravely defend it self, till the twelfth of September following, during all that time doing great Execution on the Enemy, who were then beat off by the United Forces of the King of Poland and the Imperial Princes.

For pursuant to the League with the Emperour before mentioned, No sooner was it known, That the Infidels were Entred Christendom, but His Majesty of Poland with all imaginable diligence gathered together his Forces: And though there wanted not some about him vwho

were supposed Pensioners to France, That insinuated how unsafe it might be to the Kingdom, for its Forces to March out to assist others, when in the mean time they might be liable to the Incursions of the Tartars and Turks at home; yet this brave Prince esteemed himself obliged in *Justice and Honour* to neglect such Suggestions, and with all Expedition put his Army into a posture to March. And having dispatcht away the *Sieur Lubomirski* with three Regiments of Horse, before, who notwithstanding Count Teckley's Endeavours to Intercept them, joyned with General Schutz, and did very good Service in several Rencounters, His Majesty in Person came to *Cragow* on the 29th of July, having first been to perform his Devotions at *Crenstochow*, And soon after advanc'd with his whole Army, through *Silesia*, causiug it to March in three Bodies, and different ways, for their greater Conveniency and Speed; And from the Imperial Court the Schafgats vvas ordered to go and Complement him at his Arrival on the Frontiers, also his Imperial Majesty Himself on the twenty third of August parted from *Passaw* for *Krembs*, where was appointed the Common Rendezvous for His Majesty of *Poland*, the

Duke

*Duke of Lorrain* and the Auxiliary Troops of the Empire, all to meet at.

On the second of *September* His Majesty of *Poland* Arrived at *Holbron* with the bravest Cavalry that the Sun ever beheld, (but much Harrassed with the fatigues of so tedious and continual a March) consisting of 18000 Horse, most of them *Polish* Gentlemen, who for the most part had each of them a stout Servant or Two well Arm'd; His Infantry were about 15000, and could not come up till two or three days after, so that there was a Necessity to rest a few days to Refresh the wearied Souldiers before they adventured on any Action: For which purpose the Duke of *Lorrain* had provided against their coming great quantities of Provisions both for Horse and Men.

In which time, as well the Duke of *Lorrain*, as their Highnesses of *Bavaria*, and *Saxony* came to visit and pay their Respects to *His Majesty*, who received them after a most obliging manner, and presented his Son Prince *Alexander* to their Acquaintance and Friendship; a Prince not above Fifteen or Sixteen Years of Age, but in prudence and Courage much

Out stripping his years, who attended his Father this Campaign, to instruct himself under so great a Master in the Rudiments of War.

After the first Civilities necessary between Persons of such Illustrious Quality were past, knowing their Business was not Complement, but the Securing of Christendom from the most Eminent Danger it had been in, for some Centuries; They held a Council of War to adjust the measures fit to be taken in the Management of that great Work before them, viz. *The Relief of Vienna*; And having Concluded all Particulars, and Communicated the Scheme of their Resolutions to the Emperour (who had altered his Intention of Coming up to the Armies, because he would leave the Honour of Commander in Chief to the King of Poland) and the same being by him approved; They began to Advance to put them in Execution; and indeed it was High time; For the City was now reduc'd to the very last Extremity, and in Humane probability could not have held out for many hours longer.

On

On the 11th of September, The whole Christian Army, consisting of near Four-score thousand Combatants, was come almost within sight of the Turks, and all things were prepared for the Battel next Day.

The Right Wing was assign'd by Consent to his Majesty of Poland, because He had most Horse, and the Country was on that side open; The Left to the Elector of Bavaria, and the Duke of Lorraine, for that it was amongst Inclosures all along the Danube; And the Main-body to the Elector of Saxony, and Prince Waldeck, with the Troops of the Circles.

By break of Day, September 12. All the Generals met on an Hill to give the last Orders, and were no sooner come thither, But a Body of about ten Thousand of the Flower of the Turkish Cavalry appeared, advancing a main towards the Christians; whereupon a Battalion was Ordered to put themselves into a Vineyard that was on another Hill, hard by, seconded by three other Battalions, who put a stopp to the Turks Carrick; for not enduring the fierce Firings of the said

said Battalions, and being all Horse, and in a Ground where they could not well Attaque the Foot, they contented themselves with one Discharge accompanied with an *Hideous Noise or Hollow*, and so retired. Whereupon the King of Poland and other Princes, drew the Army in *Three Lines*, all closed, without any Intervails, charging them to March very slowly towards the Enemy, and to stand when the Turks came to Charge them, keep themselves close, and not *Fire* till the Enemy had made their Dilcharge; which was observ'd accordingly. The Turks advanced towards them with a *horrible Cry*, as if they meant to break in upon them, hoping thereby to make them give way, or put them into Disorder. But perceiving that the Christians stood firm, and expected them in a very close Order; They durst not push any further, but made an Halt, Discharg'd and wheeld off; Upon which immediately all the first Line of the Christians Fired, and the whole Army advanced with a slow pace, gaining Ground upon the Enemy; who returning, came up as before, and the Christians thereupon made an Halt, and expected them; and the Turks having Discharged,

retired; and thus they did several times without being able to break in upon the Christians, who still gain'd Ground and drove them before them. Being thus got near the Enemies *Camp*, a Body of Foot and Dragoons was Detached to Attaque their *Cannon*, which they became Masters of without much Opposition, the Enemy having but a small number of Foot to defend them. On the Right Wing their Horse endeavoured to Charge the Christians in *Flank*, but the King of Poland mistrusting their Design, caused part of the second Line to Advance and make a *Front* on that side, and Charging the Enemy in *Person* with the first Line made them give way.

Whilst this was doing, the *Grand Vizier* had caused two Mines to be sprung under the *Ramparts* of the City not farr from the *Scots-Gate*, whereby a Breach was made able to let in Thirty or Forty Men a Breast; designing to take the City by *storm*, and instantly to draw his Men within the *Walls*, and under the *Cannon* thereof to secure his Baggage Tents and Train. But tho' his Forces designed to Effect this, omitted nothing that could be done, and fought like men Despe-

Desperate, rather than Valiant ; yet Count Starembergh having instantly clapt ten Great Guns upon the Breach loaden with Mosquet Shot , Nails, pieces of Horse-Shoes, &c. Cut off the Assailants in vast Numbers , and yet fresh ones still crowded on , and were as Valiantly resisted by the Besieged , so that the Ground for above ~~half~~ an hour was Disputed with the last Efforts of Resolution on each side ; but at last the Turks were forced to Retreat to their Trenches ; Upon whom Starembergh made a sally ; and a party from the Prince of Lorrain coming at that instant to his Assistance on the other side, beat them out , and Cut in pieces more than Four Thousand Janizaries.

In Conclusion towards Night the whole Body of the Turks began to fly, the Christians pursuing them beyond their Camp, being too weary , after having been near Forty-eight hours upon Duty , to follow them ; But the Soldiers were Commanded upon pain of Death not to stirr out of their Ranks , and the whole Army continued all night in Battalia to prevent any surprize. But the next Day finding the Enemy clear March'd away ,

Li-

Liberty was given to Plunder their Camp , half a Company going out at a time , while the other half continued in Arms , and when the first return'd , the Second went out in like manner.

Here were taken all the Enemies Baggage , and vast quantities of Provisions and Ammunition, above one hundred pieces of Cannon, two Horse-Tails ( which they use to hang out as a Denunciation of Warr , when they undertake any Expedition.) The Viziers own Horse , all their Tents , in Number above Thirty Thousand , and the Grand Signiors STANDARD, Extraordinary Rich and Sumptuous ; The Exact Figure , and Arabick Inscriptions whereof, with their Interpretations , you have before the Title-Page hereof.

This mighty Victory ( in obtaining which, the Christians lost not above One Thousand Men , and very few Persons of Quality ) must under God , be chiefly attributed to the great Conduct and Courage of the King of Poland , who Engaged his Royal Person amongst the thickest of the Enemy , having with him the

the Prince his Son, who thus early signaliz'd Himself. Nor ought the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, the Duke of *Lorrain*. and Prince *Waldeck*, to want their share of the Glory, since they all Behaved them selves extreamly well, and gained great Honour and Reputation.

*September* the Thirteenth, The King of *Poland* and other Princes entered *Vienna*, a sad Spectacle of past delolation, which yet now served to Inhance the Joy for its delivery; His Majesty Embraced the gallant *Szaremburgh* with the highest exprefſions of Esteem for his Person, Valour and Conduct. The next day the Emperour Arrived there, and met the King of *Poland* at the Head of his Army drawn up in *Battalia*, to whom in the most Endearing Terms, he made his Acknowledgments; Who received them with a Modesty equal to his Courage; avowing that he had only used his just endeavours to discharge the Obligations which he ow'd to the Safety and Repose of Christendom, and that the Success of his Arms, was to be wholly attributed to the Goodness of God, and the Bravery of those Princes who had done him the Honour to joyn their Troops to his. His Imperial Majesty having ordered

Prince

Prince *Alexander* to be presented with a Sword richly set with Diamonds, and so after a short interview departed, and the King of *Poland* Decamped with his Army and marched to *Witsha*, and so by a Bridg of Boats over the *Danube* about a mile below *Presburgh*, on the twenty fifth of *September*, and the twenty seventh the Imperial Army advancing after him paſſed over at the same place.

On the ninth of *October*, understanding that a Body of about 14000 *Turks* lay incamp'd near *Barkan*, being the Choicest Troops that were remaining of their whole Army, under the Command of several *Bassa's* of best account, His Majesty of *Poland*, and some few of the Imperial Troops advanced thither, The *Turks* no sooner saw them, but they came briskly on, and Charged very desperately, but being as warmly received, after a sharp Encounter the Infidels were put to Flight, one of their *Bassa's* slain, another taken Prisoner, and the rest of them hurrying over the Bridge at *Gran*, the same broke down, so that of all that Body of men, there were not 4000 that escaped. In this Battel the young Prince *Alexander* had his Horse shot under him. Also here, the brave

brave *Lord Lansdown*, a young English Nobleman (Son to the Right Honourable the Earl of Bath) who being abroad upon his Travels with his Brother, had put himself into the Campaign, first as a Volti<sup>r</sup>ier, and at the Relief of Vienna served as a Captain of Horse, where having given large Testimonies of his Valour, he now Commanded a Squadron in Count Twaits Brigade, and so signaliz'd himself, That afterwards about the beginning of January last, waiting on his Imperial Majesty at Lirtz, he was received with particular esteem in that Court, and the Emperour at his taking leave of him, vvas pleased to declare, that he could not suffer a Nobleman of so much merit to return for England, from a Compagnie, wherein he had acquitted himself with so much Gallantry, without a Mark of Honour, and therefore at the same time delivered him a Warrant to the Elector of Mentz, Chancellour of the Empire, to pass a Diploma constituting his Lordship a Count of the Empire, by the Title of Count Greenville.

The next Considerable Exploit of his Majesty of Poland was, by taking of Zytchow, a place of great Importance; for having parted with the Duke of Lorrain,

and

and understanding that the Turks had there a Considerable Garrison, vvhich might Incommode the Communication between his Troops, and the Imperialists; sent the Prince his Son and the Palatine of Lublin with a small Body of Horse, to view it, and at their return, gave order to attaque that place; where the Turks on their side were in a posture of defence; and having notice that that the King had ordered the Cossacks to fall upon their Suburbs, set them on fire the night before, which yet hindred not the Cossacks from possessing themselves of one of their Gates, and breaking down the Palizadas. The Turks defended themselves with great Resolution, and after a sharp dispute forced the Cossacks to retire, till being seconded with some fresh Troops, they renewed the Charge, and Compelled the Turks to quit the Town, and take shelter in the Castle, which the King commanded immediately to be Assaulted, and then the Turks hung out a White flag, and the Commander in Chief with two others came out, and prayed his Majesty to permit them to March out to Budz; Which was granted, and so they went forth, being eight hundred Foot and five hundred Horse; In the place were taken great

great store of Provisions and Ammunition, and Twenty Pieces of Cannon, besides several small Field Pieces ; and His Majesty afterwards put the Town into the hands of the *Imperialists* ; And the very next day sent to summon two Castles called *Brigh* and *Hoboc*, who yielded at discretion. Thence his Majesty Marched to *Kimasombat*, and on the sixteenth of November the General of *Lithuania* met his Majesty there.

Daring his *Majesties* stay in the upper Hungary, he endeavoured by all fair means to reduce Count *Tegksley* to obedience, offering him very good Termes, for the performance of which he would be *Guaranty* ; but finding the same ineffectual, and that it would not be convenient to continue with all his Troops this Winter in thole parts, left only those of *Lithuania* there, and with the rest which had been much weaken'd by those extraordinary and continual Services they had performed, Marcht home into *Poland* ; and Arrived at *Cracow* on the 21st of December, where he was welcomed by all the Applauses and Testimonies of an universal Affection from his Subjects; and to render

render their Joys and Triumphs more Compleat, the News Arrived that the Sieur *Kiniski* General of the *Cossacks*, had obtained a Great Victory over the *Turks* and *Tartars*, who being above forty thousand strong, Commanded by two *Tartarian* Generals, and *Haley Bey* a Turkish Officer, who had under him a selected Body of *Spahies*, and some Troops of *Janizaries*, had made a sudden March, designing to fall upon the Poles in *Podolia*, and Relieve *Caminiec*, which was Blockt up ; whereupon the General of the *Cossacks* drawing together thirty thousand Men, and marching with great diligence to intercept them, on the fourth of December Attacqued them near *Tilgrotin*, and defeated them, with so great a slaughter, that thirty thousand men of them, were destroyed on the place, and in pursuit ; Their two *Tartar* Generals endeavouring in vain to Rally their men, being slain, and *Haley Bey* being taken Prisoner, offered an hundred thousand Crowns for his Life, But the *Cossacks* into whose hands he fell, quarrelling about sharing the money, Killed him, to end the dispute.

Aster which Victory, the *Cossacks* advanc'd into the Countrey of the *Tartars* of *Budziack*, putting all they met with to the Sword; so that, 'tis said, they slew near one Hundred Thousand; and having finisht their Ravage, took *Bialogrod* and *Kerin*, and placed Garrisons therein. All which successes made such Impressions on the *Wallachians*, that Thirty Thousand of them have Sworn fidelity to the Crown of *Poland*, and to Joyn with the *Cossacks* against the *Turks* and *Tartars*; And 'tis said the *Moldavians* are following their Example. In the mean time His Majesty has appointed a *Diet* to be held for taking the Necessary Resolutions for prosecuting this Happy Warr; Resolving to be again in the *Field* early in the Spring with a greater Army than ever.

Thus have we waited on this Triumphant Prince through several of the most Important Actions of his Life; and now must leave him, for the present, to the Conduct of that Divine Hand which has hitherto blest him with such a constant series of miraculous Success.

To Attempt his *Character* would require

quire another Volumne; *Alexander* and *Cesar, United*, will not express half the Idea of his Merit. He is Master of all the Gallantry of *Antient Hero's*, but free from the Blemishes of their *Pride*, Ambition and other *Vices*; His Subjects find Him as *Just*, kind and *Indulgent*, As his Enemies, *Valiant*; And he Labours not for his own *Glory* and Interest; But to Repel Barbarians, and secure and Inlarge the Bounds of *Christianity*; whereby his Name is become more terrible to the *Infidels* than ever was that of *Scanderbeg* or *Huniades*; In a word He seems a special Instrument raised by Providence to Conferr a *double Obligation* on all the Christian World, by Repulsing the *Mahometans* from without, and preventing the *Tyranny* of others amongst themselves, who from an *Insatiate Ambition*, are more than suspected of a Design to have taken the Advantage by those Confusions, to have Grasp'd to themselves an *Universal Monarchy*.

F I N I S.

*Advertisement.*

*Lucians Works , Translated  
from the Greek , by Ferrand  
Spence , the Second Vollumn  
is in the Press , and will be  
Published in few Days.*

Gesch. Polen  
177

